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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Physicians, Preachers and Poets

Use Sawyer's [Barbers' Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

For Bargains in Dry Goods

Go to the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Sons of Ireland

Should have the Fenian Pin, to be had only at Pittocks,

Dry Goods Cheap

At the great final sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

New Books

Received yesterday at Pittocks.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains at the closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Tribune Almanac

At Pittocks.

Silks and Dress Goods,

Great bargains at the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Diaries

At Pittocks.

See

The Leader to-day.

Greenbacks are Good

In exchange for Gold Pens, Albums, Pocket Books, &c., at Pittock's.

Mrs. Gen. Lander

At the theatre on Monday. Card Photographs of the lady and others at Pittock's,

Greenbacks are Good but Roback's are Better.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Dr. Roback of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose Stomach Bitters and Scandinavian Remedies have achieved a world wide reputation, solely by virtue of their intrinsic and unequaled merits, has sold out his entire business to the enterprising firm of Prince, Walton & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

COSTIVENESS or habitual Constipation. From these afflictions arise many of the ailings of man.

We hear daily, people complain of headache, nervous debility, etc., and generally the complaint can be traced to their constipated habits. A remedy for the cure of this trouble is what they want. We recommend Dr. Roback's Sugar Coated Pills as the best remedy we know of. They contain no mercury or other mineral poison, and act like a charm on the liver and intestines. Give them a trial.

AN exchange says:

"Our Mutual friend, by Charles Dickens, is probably the best novel he ever wrote; but the best mutual friend we know of is Roback's Bitters."

That fellow's head is level.

SICK HEADACHE, can be cured. How many hundreds, nay thousands of the human family allow themselves to suffer with nervous and sick headache, when the great sovereign remedy, Roback's Blood Pills, can be obtained of any respectable druggist.

DYSPEPSIA.—There is probably no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is is the source of many ailments as Dyspepsia, or as it is more commonly called sour stomach, and there is no more certain remedy than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

THE OLD RELIABLE.—Do not be deceived by purchasing any of the quack nostrums under the various names of Bitters. Purchase none other but Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters, which are compounded of the purest drugs, and in which the afflicted can reply.

DYSPEPSIA.—Do not suffer with Dyspepsia when relief is so close at hand. Twenty thousand people have been cured of this terrible disease in the last year by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.—"There is many a true word spoken in jest," said a gentleman to his friend who remarked that, "Greenbacks are good but Roback's are better."

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody finds out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and *one only*. This powerful preventive is Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, a compound of the purest stimulants ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It s with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Laughing Gas Given Free.

Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, who has been giving the Nitrous Oxid Gas for more than two years to the people of Pittsburgh, continues to administer this delightful agent. His rooms are crowded every day with persons delighted with his success. Teeth are furnished at this well-known and responsible establishment at $10, and as high as $100 per set. An experienced lady assistant is always in attendance.

We Bid You Try

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the causes of ill health, is completely cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the stomach and bowels, like sick-headache, heartburn, cramps, pains or colic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express any where.

The World and his Wife,

And grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that Sozodont is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are pro-di-gious.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

CITY ITEMS.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

AND

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE:

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st College Building, Corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows Building Fifth st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.

Arrivals for the week ending January 20, 1866:

W. O. Sturgeon, Fairview, Erie County, Pa.
W. L. Stevens, Meadow Gap, Huntingdon County, Pa.
W. Harper, Allegheny City, Pa.
J. N. Mensinger, White Deer Mills, Union County, Pa.
W. L. Russell, Wellsburgh, Brooke Co., W. Va.
G. P. Brown, Allegheny City, Pa.
D. M. Anderson, East Greenville, Stark County, Ohio.
J. M. Tharp, Wheeling, Ohio Co., O.
F. Ramsay, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
G. F. Bell, " " "
J. B. Stock, Shelby, Richland Co., O.
H. C. Mentzer, Canton, Stark Co., O.
J. C. Wilson, Bavington, Washington Co. Pa.
C. Briceland, Temperanceville, Allegheny Co.
S. Bradley, Wheeling, West Va.
G. W. Cunningham, New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio.
J. S. Graybill, New Rumley, Harrison Co., O.
J. Gilson, Sandy, Columbia Co., O.
S. L. Fisler, Towando, Bradford Co., Pa.
W. Schooley, Hanoverton, Columbia Co., O.
A. S. Carson, " " "
D. R. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. Iddings, Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
W. F. Okey, Woodsfield, Monroe Co., O.
J. M. Sturgeon, Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.
G. D. Dean, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. M. Kiehl, Todds, Morgan Co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Most Favorable Time.

Merchants are generally careful in "turning" their stock at certain seasons. The prudent financier clears his store of stock at designated times, even if he has to sacrifice thousands of dollars by the operation. If this grand secret of business was more generally understood we should have a much less number of bankruptcies because the accumulation of stock is a sure forerunner of ruin to the merchant. Robinson & Co., 61 Market street, have commenced to clear their sales rooms of the large stock of boots and shoes which has been left over. They must dispose of every pair of boots and shoes in the house, and their prices have been greatly reduced. This is a great sacrifice, as previous to the present clearance sale this enjoyed the flattering reputation of being the cheapest shoe house in the West. Our readers will do well to give Joe a call during the continuance of this great clearance sale.

Laughing Gas Given Free.

I extract teeth without the slightest pain under this method—in which there is no danger. I fill teeth in the most approved manner, for which I charge a fair equivalent.

I insert artificial teeth, of every description, giving persons the choice of cheap or expensive, as they may select.

I correct all irregularities of children's teeth. I do all and nothing more than any other first class dentist can do.

Will you call and see my ten dollar sets of teeth!

C. SILL, Dentist,
246 Penn Street.

Country Merchants

Replenishing stock should, before purchasing visit the establishment of Barker Co., 59 Market street, as they have full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other staple goods, which they are selling at much less than Eastern prices.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

We have just opened a full line of all the leading makes of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods, to which we invite the attention of the wholesale trade. Remember we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

The best place to buy them, either in the East or West is at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market, where can be found the best assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Print stuffs and other staple goods.

Greenbacks are Good

But an Artificial Eye, Nose, or a good set of Teeth as made by Dr. Spencer, is far preferable any time. Remember No. 254 Penn street, you that wish to exchange. Examine our $10 sets of teeth.

Dry Goods

And where to buy them—a full fresh stock just opened, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods

At a bargain, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Read a Golden Truth

In this evening's *Chronicle*.

Sarpients

Are the rage yet. Pittock sells them.

Satchels

For Ladies and Gentlemen, cheap, at Pittocks.

See The Leader

For a full account of the Execution.

All the Dailies and Weeklies

At Pittocks.

Harper

For February, at Pittocks.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following statement of the present daily production of the principal wells on Pithole:

ROOKER FARM.—Lease No. 44, 30 bbls.; lease 18, 20 bbls.; lease 18½, 250 bbls.; lease 16, 75 bbls.; lease 17, 20 bbls.; lease 107, 55 bbls.; lease 110, 400 bbls.

HOLMDEN FARM.—Lease 129, 20 bbls.; lease 105, 20 bbls.; lease 107, 20 bbls.; lease 108, 20 bbls.; Burchill well, lease 47, 300 bbls.; lease 23, 100 bbls.; Twin well, No. 1, 200 bbls.; Twin well, No. 100 bbls.; lease 3, 25 bbls.; United States well, lease 4, 50 bbls.; Pool well, lease 54, 400 bbls.; Eureka, lease 148, 600 bbls.; lease 35, 15 bbls.; lease 37, 30 bbls.; lease 76, 65 bbls.; leases 149, 150 and 150½ inclusive, 250 bbls. Total 3,685 bbls.

These are some of the producing wells in Pithole and their reputed production, but there was never a greater mistake than this mode of calculation. Many of these wells although when at work really produce the above amounts of oil, but they stop sometimes, for weeks, both to repair and for other purposes. We must also take it for granted that others are over-estimated by the owners, who think it impolitic to depreciate the production of their wells. Now the real daily production of these wells is only 2,240 barrels. This it has taken a good deal of trouble to ascertain, but such is the fact. We have not been able as yet to ascertain the real production of all the wells in Pithole, but in a few days the information will be ready, when it will be published.

MORE NEW "STRIKES" AT THE CENTRE.—We learn from Mr. Harris, our correspondent at Petroleum Centre, that three new strikes have just been made there. In the largest, on lot thirty-three, Bennehoff Run, Ayers Codington and Wm. J. Runcie hold the controlling interest, ⅛ each, Wm. Spence, 3-16; J. O. R. Wilson, ⅛; Jas. Spence, ⅛; Charles Moore, 1-16. Struck Tuesday evening, and flows at the rate of 350 barrels per day. The other two are on the Central Petroleum Company Farm. The Yanney well, struck Monday evening, now doing 100 barrels. Owned principally by David Yanney. Messrs. G. K. Anderson, Edward Fox and M. C. Martin are also interested here as in the Arnold well just above, doing about 120 barrels. Struck Tuesday.

The Pithole Record annouces that on Saturday last a new well was struck on the flats near the Temparance House, which promises to be a very good one. Almost immediately on commencing to pump, oil was found, and during the twenty-four hours following she produced from forty to fifty bearrels. The fourth sand rock is found in this locality at an average depth of about 730 feet.

THE Ocean Well at Petroleum Centre is said to have increased its flow recently. For the past six months it has been rated as a three hundred barrel well. The recent increase occurred since the strike on No. 27 near by. It is not attributed to the finding of oil by the latter, but to the blowing out of paraffine from the crevices in the third sand rock by the heavy pressure of gas.

There is also reported an increase in the Dry Hole Well, No 1, on lot 163, since drawing the sucker rods last Thursday, Previous to that time she was doing about fifty or sixty barrels. Now she flows from one to two hundred.

TEAMING has declined to $1 25 per barrel for oil from Pithole to Titusville. Three months ago it was $3 per barrel, but at the present rates there is greater actural profit to the teamster. He can make the round trip every day on the plank-road, and the wear of teams and wagons is as nothing compared with their past experience.

THE salter Well is pumping about fifty barrels.

THE Great Western Oil Company, of Ohio, have made a fine strike of lubricating oil, at a depth of ninety-six feet, upon their lands on Buck Run, four miles from McConnellsburg, Morgan county, Ohio. The oil is said to be of a superior quality.

THE Bergen, (Ohio,) Company's two wells are now producing about seventy-five barrels of oil per week. One is a flowing, and the other a pumping well. The same Company owns the Core & Blair well, on Horse Neck, which is producing about ten barrels daily.

OIL was struck at Stryker, Williams county, Ohio, on the 14th inst. Great excitement is caused in consequence. The night of the 13th, a vein of gas from the well caught fire and badly singed one man. The well is 250 feet deep.

VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Dispatches

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Speech of Senator Trumbull.

PRO-SLAVERY MEN LEAVING WASHINGTON CITY.

District Negro Suffrage Bill.

ELIGIBILITY OF JURORS.

Mrs. Cobden to Senator Sumner.

LESS NAVY YARD APPROPRIATIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1866.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The following is a careful and correct abstract of Senator Trumbull's able speech to-day on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and in reply to Senator Hendricks.

Mr. Trumbull said: The design of the Freedmen's Bureau is to care for and protect the negroes, mulattoes and others, who, as a result of the war have been thrown helpless on the Government. The Bureau already exists, and the authority to establish it is therefore settled so far as it can be by legislative action and the authority to create such as a Bureau is in the war powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress in the provision which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and the recently adopted amendment abolishing slavery and conferring on Congress authority to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

The exercise of war powers does not terminate with the conflict of arms, but continues until peace is completely restored and civil authority firmly re-established, beyond any reasonable danger of interruption. The people of the rebellious States are still under military control and the State Governments which have been set up would be instantly set aside if they undertook to interfere with the military authority. They are allowed to assist in preserving order. The President still continues the privilege of tht writ of habeas corpus suspended, and the army is constantly exercising authority in all insurrectionary States.

The Freedmen's Bureau is part of the military establishment, and may, therefore, when civil jurisdiction is completely restored, exercise in the rebellious States, any military powers conferred upon it. The exercise of its judicial powers is limited to that period; other powers conferred are based on the Constitutional amendment, which, in abolishing slavery, abolishes the incidents of slavery. All laws denying to colored people, civil rights, had their origin in slavery, and were enacted in its support. They must necessarily fall with slavery, and Congress, in legislating to prohibit slavery, has authority to annul all distinctions in support of it. In the accomplishment of this great object the departments of the Government can co-operate with the President, who is pledged in his message to the principle of securing equal and exact justice to all men. If accomplished, a great obstacle to restoration will be removed. The friends of freedom will feel relieved when they see all the departments of the Government harmonizing and determined at all hazards, to make the colored race everywhere equal before the law. The people of the rebellious States when they see this determination will speedily conform in their own legislation to what they see is inevitable.

United firmness and resolution are what is now most needed. Slavery abolished, it is the true policy of those among whom it formerly existed to elevate and improve the negro. If they will adopt the policy with the same earnestness they formerly exhibited in debasing and degrading the negro, they will treat with justice and fairness those among them who are and have been loyal from the beginning, and honestly conform to what they admit to be inevitable.

This Congress will not adjourn until all the States will be acting in full communion, and all Departments of the government are in harmonious accord. Instead of disputing about abstrict questions of reconstruction and hunting after points of divergency, let us act upon these practical measures about which all can argue.

SENATOR SAULSBURY'S LOVE OF SLAVERY.

In the Senate to-day, while Mr. Trumbull was speaking on the Freedman's Bureau bill, Mr. Saulsbury interrupted him to say that Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution, and last to abandon it. He thanked God that Delaware was the last State to give up slavery, and he one of the last to give up his slaves.

EFFECT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

If the negro haters of Washington, whose rage at the passage of the suffrage bill, is unbounded, carry out their threats, there will be a fair chance for northern capatilists to invest in real estate in this District. Many of the old residents declare they will emigrate as soon as the bill becomes a law.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There is not the slightest probability that Congress will extend the reciprocity treaty beyond the time fixed by law for its expiration.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

A motion will be made in the House, in a few days discharging the Committee on Reconstruction from the further consideration of the Tennessee credentials, and referring them to the Committee on Elections. If the motion succeeds, similar measures will be prepared in in regard to the Arkansas cases.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, it is understood, again disfavor any further increase of National bank circulation as well as the proposed transfer of the Currency Bureau to New York.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The Treasury Department response to a resolution adopted a few days ago, by the House, calling for information as to with what States deposits of public money were made under the act of June 1836, has prepared a statement showing the amounts loaned by the Government to the different States. The debt is twenty-eight million one hundred one thousand dollars. New York is put down as debtor to the amount of upwards of four million and Pennsylvania and Ohio each at upwards of two million dollars. The report will be sent to Congress in a day or two.

GOV. BROWNLOW.

In a letter to Hon. Horace Maynard, dated January 15th, in which he urges the admission of Tennessee delegation, says: The rebels of the whole South daily grow more bitter and defiant. In middle and West Tennessee they are increasing in bitterness, and if the troops are taken away I think men could not live in this country.

THE DISTRICT NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Hubbell, of Ohio, who was absent sick when the vote was taken on the Suffrage bill in the House, this morning, in a question of privilege, asked permission to have his vote recorded in favor of the bill. This renders the vote of Ohio unanimous on the question.

Little doubt is entertained that the suffrage bill will pass the Senate by a decided majority, and it is believed that in case it does, the President will sign it. It is well known that in June last, in conversation with a prominent member of Congress, he declared himself in favor of suffrage in the District.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. John P. Slough has been appointed Chief Justice of Colorado Territory, vice Benedict, removed.

ELIGIBILITY OF JURORS.

Senate Judiciary Committee have reported a bill providing that no person shall be disqualified to sit upon any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed any opinion upon the matter or case to be submitted to such jury, founded on public rumor statements in public journals or common notoriety, provided he be otherwise competent.

MRS. COBDEN TO SENATOR SUMNER.

The last English mail brought to Senator Sumner, as President of the last State Convention of Massachusetts, a letter from the widow of the late Richard Cobden, of which the following is a copy:

DUMFORD MILHURST, Dec. 21, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. SUMNER.—On behalf of myself and children, I beg most kindly to thank you and the members of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, for the resolutions passed by them, of sympathy with us in our terrible bereavement. These resolutions are rendered more valuable by the letter from yourself which accompanied them.

The expressions of sympathy and condolence which have reached me from public bodies and private individuals in your and other countries have been deeply grateful to my stricken heart, for they assure me of wide spread appreciation of the efforts of my beloved husband to promote the cause of international prosperity and peace. From America, they are especially grateful, for his sympathy with the cause of liberty to the slave was undoubted and intense, and it was on his way to Parliament to speak on the Canadian question in its relation to the American Union, that he contracted the illness which ended his dear and noble life.

Pray accept the kindest remembrance of myself and children, and believe me to remain yours, very sincerely,

C. A. COBDEN.

APPROPRIATIONS TO NAVY YARDS.

While the naval appropriation bill was in the Committee of the Whole to-day, Mr. Washburn moved to strike out the clause appropriating 100,000 dollars for the extension of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He supported Wilson in a stormy speech against unnecessary expenditures, and the motion prevailed by sixty-seven to forty. The vote is taken as an indication that the House will also reject large appropriations for the Boston and Norfolk Navy Yards.

SPEECH OF COL. DEMING.

One of the best speeches of the session in the House, was that made by Col. Deming, of Connecticut, to-day, on the animus of rebels. It was elegant and finished in the highest degree, and at its close over fifty members crowded into the area in front of the Speaker's desk, to congratulate him.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1866.

The Senate was in session to-day. An episode of an unusal character occurred. It was the appearance in the Senate chamber of a grandson of the celebrated Indian chief, Corn planter, who proceeded, through the aid of an interpreter, to represent his grievances, asking relief from the Commonwealth.

His case was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Graham called up the supplement to an act regulating the Allegheny County Prison and authorizing the erection of a work house. The bill was read and finally passed. The same gentlemen also called up the act entitled an act to incorporate the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, of Allegheny city. This bill went through the necessary readings, and was finally passed.

A bill was introduced appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to the grandson of Cornplanter. It was read and finally passed. The Senate then adjourned.

The House was not in session to-day.

The Union State Central Committee met to-day, and have issued a call for the Union Republican State Convention, to be held here on Wednesday, the 7th day of next March.

New Fifty Cent Postal Currency.

Decision of the Treasury Department.

STRICT NEUTRALITY TO BE OBSERVED ON THE RIO GRANDE.

A Murderer Convicted

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: New fifty cent note issued yesterday by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce his clerical force from 2,700 to 2,000, and divide the pay of the former number among the latter.

Colonel Loomis, Special Treasury Agent, is investigating the matter of the burning of twenty thousand dollars' worth of Government cotton in Richmond last Tuesday.

John Humphrey, Collector of Customs in Richmond, is at Washington arranging for a new bonded warehouse in the former city.

General Curtis and staff await muster out in Washington.

The *Herald's* Washington special says a case was recently brought before the Treasury Department for decision of considerable interest to holders of certificates of indebtedness and other government securities. The holder of a thousand dollar certificate mailed it to the department for redemption, without filling the blank space, making it payable to the order of a particular person. It was stolen from the mail and sold finally to a party in Boston. The blank was filled by this holder, and the certificate forwarded to the Department the second time. Both parties forwarding it for redemption promptly notifying the Department, and on its final arrival each claimed its possession. The Department held that by neglecting to fill the blank, the New Yorker lost possession, and awarded its possession and payment to the Boston holder.

The *World's* Washington special says the *Evening Star* states that the Government will at once notify our officers on the Rio Grande that strict neutrality must be preserved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The trial of Gonzales Fernandez for the murder of Otero, was concluded yesterday. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and remanded for sentence. The prisoner has all through the trial preserved an unmoved and manly appearance. On the last day of the trial he looked haggard, but betrayed no sign of weakness or fear. During his summing up the counsel for the prosecution now and then turned and faced him, and on these occasions he seemed rather anxious, and turned his eyes in another direction. When the jury retired he went, attended by the officer, to the corner of the Court House close by the open window, and seemed to enjoy the fresh air. He said a few words to the officer and smiled. He understood just a few words of English. So soon as the verdict was declared, it was translated to him, and then his dark complexion grew a shade paler, but it was only a moment and he quickly regained his ordinary demeanor.

Chales and Lewis Lindour were arrested, in this city, yesterday, and sent to Newark, New Jersey, for examinination, on charge of having baen concerned in the robbery on the 9th of last month, of nine thousand dollars worth of Jewelry, from the establishment of Baldwin, in the latter place.

F. W. Foster, formerly Superintendent of the United States Sanitary Commission at Wilmington, North Carolina, and whose address is box 110, Wilmington Postoffice, N. C., publishes in the city papers a list of the paroled prisoners and discharged soldiers who were lost in the steamship General Lyon, on the 28th of March.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

City Captured by the Juarists.

NEW FRENCH COMMAND ARRIVED.

President Johnson's Message Received

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent sends intelligence of Republican successes of important character. Tobuca, the ancient capital of Mexico and a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, had been captured by the Juarists, under Nevuoz and Nearshal. Bazaine, with all the Imperial troops at hand, had started from Mexico city, to attempt to retake the position.

There is a rumor, apparently well founded, that a couple of valuable silver mines have fallen into the hands of the Juarists. The fighting in the interior, appears to have resulted so unfavorably for republicans, but all accounts unite on the point that the position of Maxmilian is a most critical one.

The new French commander, Admiral Didelot, has arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded at once to the city of Mexico to consult with Marshall Bazaine on the subject of the existing relations between the United States, France and the Mexican empire. The latest advices state that he was preparing for active movements.

President Johnson's message had been received in the City of Mexico with a feeling of relief, that war was not to be immediately made on the Imperial Government.

The Vera Cruz papers regard the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and France as inevitable, and only a question of time.

LATEST FROM EUPOPE.

Reform Measrre in England.

A GREAT FIRE IN LONDON

Cattle Plague Increasing.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Greencastle on the 5th, has arrived here with news five days later.

The Manchester market was firm and steady for goods and yarns. Breadstuffs heavy with a light inquiry, and prices weak.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report flour dull and easier. Wheat very dull and has partially declined 1@2d. per quintal. Corn inactive, with a slight decline; mixed 29s 6d@29s 9d. Provisions inactive; Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon heavy and declined 1@2s. Lard dull and easier. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Petroleum quiet at 2s 11d.

London, Jan. 4.—Breadstuffs dull and easier. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea firm.

Consols closed at 87⅛@87¼ for money. American Stocks; U. S. Five Twenties, 65@65¼; Illinois Central, 77¼@78; Erie Railroad, 56¼@57.

Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 3d says: Since our last, the market for American securities has been, as usual at this time of the year, very inactive. On higher quotations from New York, 5-20s have improved, closing at 65¼@65½; Illinois Central is now quoted, ex-dividend, at 77¼@78, equivalent to an advance of ½ per cent; but Erie, after improving 1 per cent, closed flat at ½ under last week, or 56¼@57.

The bank rate has just been advanced to 8 ₩ cent.

Mr. Bright had made another great speech on the Reform question, at Rockdale. He expressed his belief that Earl Russel had taken up the question of reform with energy of thirty years ago. The meeting adopted a memorial to Parliament praying for the extension of the franchise and voting by ballot.—

The fire at St. Catherines' Dock, London, was one of the most disastrous for years. The loss is estimated as high as £400,000 sterling. There is little doubt but that it was incendiary.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamer City of New York, which has not arrived:

The Fenian trials concluded at Cork on the 2d. Several more prisoners were convicted and sentenced. The trials of the remainder were adjourned to the assizes, and many were liberated on bail. John M'Cafferty and W. Mackey, being alliens, were admitted to bail. The Judge told them if they left the country they would not be called for trial. These men were cheered through the streets by large crowds.

The British revenue returns for 1865 are highly satisfactory.

Napoleon gave the usual New Year's reception to the diplomatic body. He expressed his happiness that the past year had strengthened the bonds of peace and was an augury for a long day of peace and prosperity over the world.

Count Lavorney, Second Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, had an audience with the Emperor. An alliance between France and Austria was spoken of.

The bourse was firmer; Rentes 68f 45c.

The new Italian ministry had been completed under the Presidency of Lamorgath.

The Pope received the congratulations of the French army, on the first instant. He returned thanks and said it would probably be the last time he could bestow his blessing on them. He feared the enemies of the church would go to Rome after the departure of the French troops.

LATEST—The *Times'* anticipates that by next January the Emperor Napoleon will have withdrawn his troops from Mexico and from Rome.

Official returns for the week ending December 30th, show a large increase in fresh cases of the cattle disease over the previous week. The number was six thousand two hundred and fifty-six, and in the last week of December it was seven thousand six hundred and ninety-three.

The *Times'* city article says: Few persons now doubt that the main cause of the present condition of our money market is to be found in a series of unlimited consignments of goods upon credit to America. We get no proportionate returns in bullion, cotton, wheat or other produce, the receipts being far below instead of above the usual quantities.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Massacre in Jamaica.

Further Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The examination of the parties arrested for the robbery of Adams Express will commence to-morrow. Ex-Judge Stuart, of this city, and Mr. Wilson, of Connecticut, are engaged for the prisoners. The Company have employed the best counsel of the State to act with the District Attorney in prosecuting the offenders.

The loss in the late fire at Lowell, Massachusetts, is now said to be fully a quarter of a million of dollars. The property was insured for two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

Wheeler W. Deforest, an old and prominent merchant of this city, died this morning.

The counterfeit stamp case was continued before the United States Court to-day. The testimony in the case was concluded, and the parties are to submit the point on Tuesday next.

Letters from Kingston, Jamaica, says in the late disturbances the negroes killed thirteen persons while the government in return shot or hanged two thousand one hundred and forty. Besides these, there was a large number killed by marines and soldiers in the interior of whom no report is made.

A letter from Vera Cruz says it is understood and credited there that the French and other Imperial troops will be withdrawn from the several States now occupied in part by them, and concentrated at the City of Mexico, Luis Potosi, and Orizaba. The States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, and one or two others, are to be evacuated immediately. On the Pacific side, Mazatlan, and one other port will only be held. The French authorities are constantly sending large sums of money out of the country in specie to France.

The newspaper, *Noticioso*, of Vera Cruz, has been officially prohibited from publishing correspondence sent to it from the United States, relating to Mexican affairs. Only the official paper is allowed to publish anything about the matter.

Heavy Robbery in the Streets of New York—Examination of the Adams Express Robbers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—This morning James Serreny, a young man in the employ of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Williamsburg, was despatched to this city with $11,000 in Treasury notes, and $7,000 in checks for exchange in the Park Bank. After leaving the ferry boat, and while passing through William street, Serreny was stopped by two men in a butchers cart, one of whom instantly jumped to the pavement and struck him across the face with a pistol, knocking him down and snatching the Treasury notes. His assailant jumped into the cart and drove away, and had not yet been arrested. The Citizens Bank offer $1,000 reward for the recovery of the money.

On Thursday the two men, Augustus Tristam and Thomas Clark, who robbed the Adams Express several days ago, were brought before the Superior Court at Bridgeport, on a bench warrant, and put to plead on a charge of grand larceny. They plead not guilty, and were each required to give bonds in the sum of $25,000 for their appearance before the Superior Court, for trial at some future session. They failed to find bondmen, and were committed to jail to await their trial, which will probably take place at the March term of Court.

Prevention of Whisky Frauds.

A Washington letter to the Boston *Traveller* says: "The efficient system now carried out at Washington has resulted in the detection of many frauds upon the internal revenue, especially in the distilling business, and means have been lately adopted to prevent their recurrence. There is a case now pending of a whisky distilling firm in Illinois, who are charged with fraud upon the government to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars, which they wish to settle by acknowledging indebtedness to the extent of half a million. This, however, the government decline to accept.

"In order to stop these frauds in whisky trade a plan has been adopted of placing a government agent in each distillery, who will keep an exact account of every bushel of grain put into the mash tub, and have other means of ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured. Some of these agents have already been appointed, and instructions will be issued for their guidance within a few days."

Minister Shot—General Sweeney's Address.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 17th, says: Rev. Wm. C. Klont, pastor of Dinwiddie Methodist Church in Portsmouth, was probably fatally shot. The supposed assassin is a negro named John Ellitt.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, is coming up with California mails on board.

The *Herald's* Toronto dispatch says: Gen. Sweeny's address, promising hostages for the Fenians convicted in Ireland, has renewed the fears of a Fenian invasion invasion of Canada. The Toronto *Leader* promises Sweeny a halter if he comes within Canadian jurisdiction.

An Ottawa paper asserts that the volunteers behaved badly when called out for duty during a recent Fenian scare at Prescott.

Suicide of the Spanish Admiral Pareja.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Lima *Comercio*, speaking of the suicide of the Spanish Admiral, says that on the afternoon of the fatal day, Pareja had come upon deck after dinner well, with his officers. He had a revolver in his hand, with which he shot two birds on the wing. He then went down to his cabin, from where, shortly afterward, a shot was heard. On somebody rushing in, the Admiral was found dead, and on the table a letter, in which it is stated Pareja said that, as the Commander of the Covadinga had not had courage enough to do his duty, so he, (Pareja,) had not enough to survive the disgrace of his flag, and finished with the wish that his body might not be buried in Chilian waters.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson offered a bill to restrict the fees of soldiers' claim agents to ten dollars, and to punish, by fine and imprisonment, the exaction of a larger sum, under any circumstances, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the abolition of all laws of distinction on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented the credentials of Wm. Marvin, Senator elect from the State of Florida, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

At one o'clock the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Commission, for relief of certain officers of the colored troops, for services between the date of appointment and muster-in, giving them pay.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, called up the bill in relation to the pension agencies, giving the appointing power of pension agents to the President, instead of, as at prosent, to the Secretary of the Interior, and giving to the President also the right of defining pension districts.

Pending the consideration of the above subject, the morning hour expired, and the Chair announced that the bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, was in order, and this bill was accordingly up.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, spoke at length in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Trumbull replied that the question was taken on the amendment confirming titles to lands under General Sherman's order, issued at Savannah, for three years instead of the original. The amendment was then adopted.

Pending the consideration of the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, and struck out the appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of Leavey's Island, adjoining the Portsmouth navy yard. The bill was laid aside.

The House proceeded to the discussion of the President's annual message.

Mr. Deming, of Connecticut, said he would secure as a condition preliminary to re-admission, First—That the Government shall be absolutely protected from the repetition of rebellion by the insertion of a provision in the organic law.

Second—The freedmen shall be secured in absolute equality with the whites, before civil and criminal law, and be endowed with every political right necessary to maintain their liberty.

Third—That the public credit shall be protected as completely as it can be by organic law, and that there shall be no repudiation of the public debt.

Fourth—There must be protection from taxation direct or indirect, for the payment of the rebel debt, and

Fifth—An amendment to the constitution, as proposed by Mr. Bingham, giving Congress the power to make all the laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons in every state equal protection to life, liberty and property. More than this we might reasonably demand, but not a jot less can we receive.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, said in reply, it was impossible from the character of our government, to withdraw a state from the union, as the South attempted. No one was more opposed to treason and rebellion, with all the accompanying horrors than himself, and he was fully impressed with the conviction that we should teach all men that treason is a crime and must be punished. There were in the South large numbers of men, who never abandoned their love of the Union and their devotion to the flag. Whatever number of such citizens, whether large or small, in the Southern States, they were entitled to the protection of the Government, and he was glad they were now protected, and could re-assert their freedom and their social, religious and political rights under the Constitution. He argued that the southern States are States for all practical purposes, and part and parcel of the nation's life. Secession being wrong, and a violation of the Constitution, it seems strange that any man, especially a public man, should maintain the position that they are out of the Union.

Before he concluded the Committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall brought $800,000 in specie.—The Sacramento sailed on the 9th for San Francisco, with the Chauncey's outward passengers, and seven hundred United States cavalry, which were transported from New Orleans to Aspinwall on the steamer McClellan.

The Isthmus was quiet. The dry season has set in. The President elect of Columbia is expected daily from Europe in the new war steamer Columbia. Copper not yet advanced at Valparaiso.

All quiet in Peru.

The United States Minister of Bogata, notified the government, on instructions from Washington, that the United States cannot accede to the new law in regard to the condition and rights of foreigners in the republic of Columbia, as binding in any case where it contravenes existing treaties or international law. The citizens of each country are entitled to prompt reparation for all injuries to their rights in the other, and the United States Government will insist on justice to its citizens, when their rights are violated.

General Mercer, the Murderer of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:—William H. Evans, late Lieutenant of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, has been summoned as a witness in the trial of General Mercer, now pending at Savannah, for executing several military prisoners just before the occupation of that city by our forces. He will testify that in a given day, in 1864, just before the federal occupation of Savannah, Mercer rode over to the post prison, and ordered the summary execution of seven federal soldiers, merely to prevent their being recaptured by our forces. The Lieutenant remembers the order given by Mercer to be as follows:—"Bring out and hang those damned Yankee soldiers higher than Haman ever hung, and send them to hell, where they ought to have been long ago."

Case of General Mercer—Bodies of Persons Lost by Shipwreck Recovered.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—The trial of General Mercer, late of the Confederate army, charged with murder, in shooting seven Union soldiers, who had joined the rebel army, for desertion, was finished to-day. The testimony was favorable for Mercer, and it is believed he will be acquitted.

The bodies of the captain, pilot, and lady passengers, of the brig Neva, lately wrecked off St. Johns, Florida, have been recovered. The bodies of the captain and pilot were found to be mutilated, and the mate has been arrested, at Jacksonville, on suspicion of murdering them.

Importation of Hides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In view of the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury forbidding the landing of imported hides, the department has received a number of applications from persons owning cargoes of hides, asking to be allowed to land their property; and when evidence has been produced showing that they have not been from cattle who have died of the cattle plague, the requests have been granted.

From Jamaica.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The steamer Montezuma brings Kingston, Jamaica, dates the 7th inst. The Island was quiet, and the Christmas holidays passed without any trouble.

A special commission to try political prisoners lately confined at Morant Bay, commenced its sittings on the 23d. Several prisoners had been brought to Kingston by writs of habeas corpus.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19.—The river is rising slowly, with 10 feet of water on the shoal. The work on the suspension bridge goes on slowly. Another cable has been started across to-day.

Cotton—Prices nominal; from 41@42 cents. Receipts and shipments light.

Strike of Railroad Engineers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The engineers strike on the Michigan Southern Railroad, resulted in no detention of passenger trains. Freight trains were stopped only twenty-six hours. Both passenger and freight trains are running regularly to-day. The strikers have all been discharged.

Fenian Senate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Fenian Senate adopted a resolution requesting President Roberts to call a Fenian Congress at Pittsburgh on February 19th. It will be composed of delegates from all the Circles favorable to the Roberts party.

A General Robbed.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.,) Jan. 19.—Brigadier General King, Commandant of the post of Augusta, while riding near the city this afternoon, accompanied by his wife and another lady and gentleman, was stopped by highwaymen and the party was robbed of three horses.

Governor Marvin Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Government has relieved provisional Governor Marvin, and recognized D. J. Walker as the constitutionally elected Governor of Florida.

THE Louisiana people would not object to make terms. They adopt the Constitutional Amendment at the same time saying that "any attempt on the part of Congress to legislate upon the political status or civil relations of former slaves within any State would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States." This decision will save our Supreme Court some trouble. But the question arises, What is the use of a Supreme Court if we have a Louisiana Legislature? Either the one or the other is unnecessary.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE Directors of the Lehigh Valley railroad resolved, at a late meeting, to erect a monument over the remains of Jacob A. Meyers, an engineer on the road, in commemoration of his courage and fidelity. The deceased, on the Saturday before Christmas, remained on his engine at the sacrifice of his life, in the attempt to prevent the collision of a passenger train (of which he was engineer) with a freight train.

ON last Friday James Gray was drowned a short distance below Brownsville, by breaking through the ice while attempting to walk from New Albany to that place. He was a member of Capt. Abraham's Company, of the 85th regiment, and resided in New Geneva. His body was recovered on the following day.

STATE NEWS.

A MAN named Rufus Lombard, belonging to Sinking Springs, Berks county, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of Esaias Billingfelt, in Adamstown, that county, on Tuesday night. The unfortunate man was apparently laboring under an aberration of mind, as he stated just before he committed the act that he had been bitten a few days before by a mad dog, that he felt bad and had a notion to destroy his life. Deceased leaves a wife and five children.

ON Saturday morning a young man named Henderson, from Philadelphia, who had been stopping in this place for some time past, was found dead in his bed, at Thomas Moore's Building, Buffalo street. He is said to have been a fine, gentlemanly young man, but addicted to drinking, which, it is supposed caused his sudden death.—*Venango Citizen.*

THE late fire at Funkville originated from a lantern in the hands of a ferry passenger; the Heidekoper Petroleum Company are the losers. Both rigs complete on leases 6 and 7 with tankage, estimated at $3,000; and 1,200 barrels of oil estimated at $7,000 were destroyed. The fire was extinguished at three o'clock in the morning, but caught again from a lantern in the hands of Peter Anderson, who was very severely burned. It was, however, soon smothered out.

CAMP'S REFINERY, at Titusville, took fire on the evening of the 15th, from the condensing pipe being frozen, which disarranged the apparatus so as to bring the oil in contact with the fire. The oil on hand was not burned, and the loss will only amount to about $500.

AT Pithole, the other day, a man was ridden on a rail, and another taken off to the Justice at midnight, "in an Adamite state." The former had taken up a collection for a poor family lately deprived of the husband and father, and pocketed the all proceeds, to the amount of $100.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Wednesday, January 10th, William Johnston, of Jordan township, Clearfield county, aged about 25 years, was so seriously injured by being thrown from a sleigh, that he died on Thursday, the 11th.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a grandson of Christian Brechbill, residing near Greenvillage, Franklin county, Pa., whilst engaged in sawing wood with a circular saw, was caught by a shaft, and so seriously injured that he died a few hours afterwards.

THE machine and pattern shop of the Lehigh Crane Iron Co., at Catasauqua, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, 16th inst. Loss, about $15,000. No insurance.

MARRIED.

FORSYTH—KENNEY—On Thursday evening, January 18th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., W. H. FORSYTH, of Allegheny, to EMMA L., daughter of R. T. Kennedy, of Lawrenceville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY.

THE

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Containing full particulars of the Arrest, Trial, Conviction and Execution of the Female Poisoner,

MRS. MARTHA GRINDER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully announce to the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Trade, that our

Annual Clearing-Out Sale

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AND IS NOW

IN FULL BLAST.

Wint Hosiery and Gloves, REDUCED IN PRICE.

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Embroideries of All Kinds, GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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The balance of our Dry Goods will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST. At

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THE LIFE AND CONFESSIONS OF MARTHA GRINDER, The Poisoner. 8 vo Paper Cover, with Portrait. Price 35 cents.

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VALUABLE STOCKS.---Tuesday EVENING, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,

50 Shares Tradesmen's National Bank.
6 " Allegheny do do
30 " Western Insurance Company.

ja20 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PEW IN CHRIST CHURCH.---TUESDAY EVENING, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, the eligibly situated Pew, No. 32, in Christ Church.

ja20 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SHELLED CORN.--3,000 bushels Prime Shelled Corn. In store and for sale by CULP & SHEPARD, 347 Liberty street.

jy20

PECANS.--10 bbls. Pecans just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

jy20

HERRINGS.--500 bxs. No. 1 Herrings, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

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FIGS.--500 drums Choice Figs just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 228 Wood street.

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CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

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ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING.

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(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

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North East corner of Third and Market Streets,

ja31:ly PITTSBURGH.

LOST.

$10 REWARD--LOST--On Friday, 12th inst., somewhere on the route from the Shovel Factory, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, along Penn street to the Ninth Ward, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing something over one hundred dollars in National Currency. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same at THIS OFFICE, or the residence of the un [illegible], corner of Liberty and [illegible] street. [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

The passage by the House of Representatives of the bill authorizing manhood suffrage in the District of Columbia, by a vote of 117 to 45, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. The passage of the bill by the Senate is almost certain, and we may therefore regard this act of justice as practically accomplished, so far as Congress is concerned.

This is the first step towards the establishment of Impartial Justice as the policy of the nation, and the abolition of the wicked discriminations on account of race or color that have so long disgraced the nation. As the first step is the most difficult, we trust that the policy thus inaugurated will soon become general, and we are certain that as soon as the experiment is tried, the nation will find that it is always safe to do right.

USURY.

In a number of the Southern States an agitation has been started, having for its object the repeal of the the usury laws. The design of these movements is to encourage the introduction of capital from the Northern States and from Europe.

In the early ages of the christian era, usury was esteemed a serious offence against morality. By usury was not meant an excessive or unlawful rate of interest, but, as the word usury imports, the taking of use, to any amount, for the loan of money. For ages, the church, and the civil governments, following the deliverances of the church on the subject, denounced and punished usury as a crime. The sentiment against usury was so powerful and unanimous that money-lending was an odious calling, and money-lenders everywhere regarded with opprobrium and contempt. Not a little of this feeling is perceptible in Shakspeare's delineation of the character of Shylock. The most odious imputation against the Jews, for many centuries, was that they were money lenders. Nor is this association of meanness and money lending entirely obliterated from the minds of ignorant people even in the present age. With many there is a strong feeling that whatever is taken as interest on money is not earned; and with multitudes any exaction of interest above the legal rate is a crime.

In those olden times bankers and brokers, under whatever form those professions were pursued, did not occupy seats of honor. The finger of scorn was pointed at them. Respectable people refused to exchange the amenities of social intercourse with them. They were held in about the same estimate that professional slave-traders were in our Southern States, in the palmy days of the slaveholding aristocracy, before the rebellion was inaugurated.

After a long time civil governments fixed a rate of legal interest, to which the penalties of usury did not attach. However, this did not meet the approbation of the ecclesiastics. But, as commerce revived, secular influences predominated, and regular [illegible] established in all civilized countries.

But when it was made to appear that gold and silver were simple commodities like wheat and potatoes, and not measures of value, in any proper and reliable sense; when it was demonstrated that labor was the only just measure of the worth of any article; the idea of regulating by law the rate of interest—which is merely the price of money—was just as unreasonable and absurd as to prescribe by statute what beef or petroleum shall be sold for. In view of the teachings of modern political economy, the old ideas concerning interest or usury have been shaken and must be replaced by juster conception.

The Southern people are doing well to reconsider their laws prescribing rates of interest. But there is another thing which they ought to attend to, of vastly greater importance, in encouraging capital to flow in upon them from outside their boundaries. This is, to make it not only safe, but pleasant, for Northern men and foreigners of substance to establish residences for themselves at the South.

There is a growing feeling, which seems to be fortified in abundant facts, that as Federal troops are withdrawn, men from the North and from Europe are treated with indignity and harshness. So long as this is the case it will be futile to invite capital by the annulment of usury laws. Sensible men will not believe investments to be secure when they are not safe themselves.

PROTECTION TO SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

The Memphis Daily Loyalist states that, at a recent meeting of old citizens at Wal[illegible], resolutions warning those who did not go into the rebellion to leave that section of the country at once, were adopted. A memorial from Nashville, now on its way to Washington, sets forth that such is the feeling in that State, that if those who were in rebellion, obtain control of civil affairs, there will be no safety for loyal men in that State, and that, rather than this should happen, they would prefer that the State should remain under, provisional, or even military government, for some time to come. Soon after hostilities ceased, it is well known that open military rule was relaxed and the civil courts opened; the first use made of them by pardoned rebels and sympathizing secessionists was to institute prosecutions against Union men, and especially against those who entered the military service of the United States, for damages. Willing judges and complaisant juries have been found to award and enforce these claims. It was to put an end to these persecutions and to protect loyal men from these annoying persecutions that Lieutenant General GRANT issued his order of the 12th.

There is no doubt whatever that the hatred of the men who, living at the South, remained true to the flag, is more intense than toward the blacks or the whites of the North. The manifestation of a disposition to persecute and hunt down these men is calculated to increase the difficulties that beset the work of reconstruction, already sufficiently involved. Whether the States are in or out of the Union; whether they are to be rebuilded from the foundation, or restored on the old theory that they have simply been out of their proper relations to the Federal Government, are questions about which loyal and good men may differ, but there is no division of sentiment as to what is the plain duty of the Government toward those who, through evil and good report, have adhered to it. They will be protected, though civil government is not restored in the Southern States during the next twenty years.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

In the meantime let us hurry up the work of re-admitting the Southern States to Congress, so as to put it altogether out of our power to protect the persecuted loyalists of that region.

RAPID CONVERSION.—The New York *Times*, of Thursday, says:

> We learn from our special Washington dispatch of last evening that at the Republican caucus of Monday night there was a majority of two to one in favor of *qualified*, as opposed to *universal*, negro suffrage.

The vote of the House, on Thursday, however, showing a majority of two to one in favor of *universal*, against *qualified*, suffrage, would indicate, if the information given by the *Times* is correct, the most rapid conversion on record. If the Republican members were two to one in favor of qualified suffrage on Monday night, they must have changed their minds in a body between [illegible] and Thursday. And yet Mr. RAYMOND did not make a speech in all that time. The thing is inexplicable.

TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee Unionists are in great trouble. They number only 20,000 votes; whilst the returned Rebels and their sympathizers can poll 90,000 votes. With such odds against them, the Unionists feel that they have no show whatever, in the future.

This is the first fruits of the injustice of giving the franchise to disloyal whites, and refusing it to the loyal blacks. We pointed out to our Tennessee friends, months ago, that this would be the result; and now, in the light of their own experience, they are waking up to the dread reality.

There is but one way out of this dilemma, and that is to give the ballot to the negro. That will raise the loyal vote of Tennessee from 20,000 to 120,000 and effectually defeat the disloyalists. The interposition of Federal bayonets will not cure the trouble, nor will the enactment of any stringent suffrage law. The ballot in the hands of the blacks is worth a million bayonets, and it is much easier to outvote the disloyasists than it is to keep them from the polls by stringent prohibitory legislation.

The failure to do justice to an oppressed class must always, as in this case, carry its own punishment with it. The loyal whites are in a miserable minority in every Southern State; and if they expect to maintain loyal State governments, they must learn that the only way to do it is to give the right of suffrage to the loyal blacks, and thus let the majority rule. So long as the right to vote is confined to the whites, in the South, so long will disloyalty be uppermost, and the loyal whites will be persecuted to extermination.

THE New York *Times*, which has been diligent in assuring its readers that everything was working beautifully down South, and that the temper of the Southern people was angelic, gets out of all patience with the Southern Editors, whose fiery editorials give the lie flatly to the Northern rose-colored representation of the state of Southern sentiment, and scolds them in this wise:

> As regards a large number of the newly revived papers in the South, we are sorry to say we are disappointed. They are quite as truculent and as vindictive as in the most prosperous era of pride and hate. Nearly every issue from the great cotton section furnishes some evidence of this undying malice. Northern, and especially Eastern men, are crucified in rhetoric as extravagant, and with spite as malignant, as in the palmiest days of women-whipping glory.

Thereupon the *Times* reads them a severe lecture, which ought to make them behave themselves; but we are sadly afraid these Southern Editors are bad boys and will not heed the Governor's pleading. They will go on, depicting Southern sentiment as it is, and will thus be continually putting the *Times* in ill humor, by disproving the theory upon which it hopes to push "restoration" through.

VOTES OF DESERTERS.—The queer decision of Judge King, of the Bedford district, that Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a deserter, has been reversed by the State Senate, which on Thursday ousted Mr. DUNCAN, the Democratic Senator from Adams, on the ground that he was elected by the votes of deserters; who were permitted to vote by the democratic election judges of that country. It is understood this decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General.

GENERAL NEWS.

The intelligence from the West India island of Guadaloupe is of a startling and ominous character. Cholera is still devastating the island, and it is said that at the last accounts the daily average of deaths, in a population of ten thousand people, was as high as one hundred and thirty-one. At one place, Point-a-Pitre, one hundred and forty-nine persons died between the 19th and 22d of December. The whole population of the Island must soon be swept away if this rate of mortality should continue. Stringent precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of the pestilence to the other West India Islands, and thus far with success. Cholera was introduced in Guadaloupe by a vessel from Marseilles, and the pilot of the ship is in custody for his gross neglect in not giving warning to the authorities that the disease was on board.

THE loss of the Missisquoi Bank at Sheldon, Vermont, by the defalcation of Hubbell, the missing cashier, is now stated to be between $300,000 and $400,000. The directors are personably liable for all the debts of the bank. Hubbell's father is one of the directors, and the richest man in Franklin county, but will lose every dollar he has. A New York deposit of $28,000 belonging to the bank was left behind, and a package containing $8,660 in new Missisquoi bank bills was found in Hubbell's house. His personal effects have been attached by the bank, and will be sold. Among them are choice sheep and horses, rare wines and brandies, and four gold watches.

EVERYBODY has read the touching account, which went the rounds about a year ago, of the two dogs in San Francisco known as "Bummer" and "Lazarus;" of the firm friendship which existed between them, and the grief of the former when his companion was removed by death. A late California paper says: "Bummer, the business partner of the late lamented Lazarus, is dead. In life they were—two dogs with but a single thought—two hearts that beat as one. A monument should be erected to their memory with 'Dog' inscribed on it."

STILL HATED.—The Mobilians seem to be impelled by a vindictive hate towards the negro. In life he is subjected to all manner of persecution and insult, and in death the city authorities refuse to bury him. Owing to the reconstruction of the State and the resumption of civil power, the military cannot do it, and affairs are in a nice muddle.

HARD ON BROWNLOW.—Governor Browlow has sent to the Legislature a special message, urging upon that body the necessity of establishing a branch of the Penitentiary at Knoxville. A more suitable place could not be selected, and, by all means, give the Governor his Penitentiary.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

A YOUNG lady advertises in the Rochester *Democrat* that she "lost a character, hat, and plumes at the masquerade ball. Nothing unusual in that, but the unfortunate losers do not generally allow their acquaintances to publish the fact.

THE resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery, was passed by the lower house of the Iowa Legislature on Saturday. The Democrats all voted for it, so the vote was all yeas. Some of the Democrats in the House even voted for Sapp's resolution in favor of hanging Jeff Davis.

A MAN has been sent to prison for seven days for begging of the Prince of Wales. He put his head into the Prince's carriage, and said: "Now, your Royal Sovereign, you must give me something to-night." He got something—but not what he wanted.

BY direction of the War Department, Major General Miles, commanding at Fortress Monroe, has relieved a prominent officer at that post, on the charge of having clandestinely employed quite a number of ex-rebels in the workshops under his superintendence.

LORD CLARENDON once nominated a cast-off servant for schoolmaster of the Richmond Prison, (where Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, was incarcerated,) but when he came to discharge his duties it was found that he could neither read nor write.

A LETTER was found just before Christmas in one of the street postoffice boxes of Vienna, addressed to "The Infant Jesus in Heaven, to be given to St. Peter." It contained the prayer of a child to have a great number of holiday presents.

CARPENTER'S well-known picture of "President Lincoln Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet" is to be employed as the decoration of the backs of some of the new national bank notes.

ON the 8th instant, a box was received at the depot at Paris, Edgar county, containing the body of an unknown soldier. There was no name on the box to show for whom it was intended or where from, only the word "Paris" was chalked upon it.

A SERIES of editorials said to be written by ex-Governor Magrath, at the instance of General Sickles, and arguing that the success of the Confederacy would have been a misfortune to the South, have been published in Charleston and are creating considerable comment.

THE homestead of Henry Clay was sold on the 12th inst., to the Regent of the Kentucky University for the sum of $90,000. It consists of 325 acres, and will be transformed into the Agricultural College of the State.

A CORPORATION is organizing in Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, for the manufacture of cotton goods in that city. Over $100,000 of the stock has been taken.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says large droves of horses and mules are weekly being shipped from that market to the South, where, it is understood, they command exorbitant prices.

IT is said that Secretary McCulloch opposes the project of the equalization of bounties on the ground of the inability of the treasury to meet the enormous drain contemplated.

OLEAN, N. Y., was visited by a most destructive fire, January 16th, laying it almost entirely in ashes. Every store in the place was burned.

RUFUS CHOATE, only son of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, died at Dorchester on the 15th instant.

MRS. CLAY, the wife of Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, died at Huntsville on the 2d inst.

ANOTHER WARNING.—We have been favored with the reading of several letters from leading Union men in some of the northern counties of Middle Tennessee. Their observations and personal experience agree remarkably with the statements embraced in the memorials published by us yesterday. The men who were in the rebellion, boast openly that at the next election they will sweep every Union man from office, high or low. They denounce the Union men as traitors to the South.—*Nashville Press.*

ABOUT $17,800 have been subscribed to the fund for the erection of buildings for the Scientific School, of Lafayette College, and $2,400 yet remain to be raised.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1866.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. Hoge, of Venango, has introduced a bill incorporating the Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania. It names Galasha A. Grow, H. B. Wright, A. Plumer, Isaac Gordon, C. V. Culver, J. S. McCalmont, A. W. Owens, Samuel Griffiths, J. Patton Lyon, K. L. Blood, and others as incorporators, and states that the capital shall be two millions of dollars. The Company is to have the right to build a railroad, with guage not exceeding six feet, from a point on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company on or east of our Western State line, through the Commonwealth to Northumberland county. The right is accorded to connect at either end or at intermediate points, with other roads and to hold, equip, and use any unfinished railroads entering into counties through which the road may pass. The boroughs of Franklin and Mercer are to be on or near the line.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Mann's bill, providing for an increase of revenue, by imposing a tax on national banks, will naturally be opposed, inside and outside of the legislative halls. The first section authorizes the Auditor General to levy a tax, assessed annually, of one per cent. on the capital stocks of all national banks in the State, which tax must be paid to the Treasurer of the State within thirty days after the bank officers are notified of the amount assessed. In case of failure to pay, the officers are to be held individually liable. The second section authorizes the Auditor General to procure, every December, from the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, a statement of the capital stock of the different banks. It is provided that the institutions are to be exempt from all taxes levied by county or township officers.

BORDER DAMAGES.

Mr. Armstrong of Bedford has read in his place a supplement to the act providing for the adjudication of military claims, which provides for the adjudication and payment of the losses and damages sustained by citizens of this state by reason of the impressment, taking and using by the militia force of 1861, of horses, wagons, teams, forage, commissary stores, &c. This bill if passed would be such an entering wedge into the iron box of the State Treasurer that there is no estimating the amount of money which would ultimately be paid out for these claims. And if these claims for damage in 1861 are paid, why not pay those resulting from the marches of the militia in 1862 and 1863? The request of the people of Chambersburg for a gratuity to aid them in rebuilding their once beautiful town is a very different matter from this unlimited demand.

THE PORTER UNIVERSITY.

Under the provisions of the bill read by Mr. Graham, relative to the "Porter University," at Tarentum, Messrs. Joseph Horner, R. S. Porter McCall, W. W. Roup, Geo. K. Ormond, W. V. Evans, John A. Miller, and John F. Humes are created a body politic under the above title, and under their charge buildings are to be erected at or near Tarentum, in which are to be taught the various branches, elementary and advanced, of sciences, literature and modern and ancient languages, and all the various branches of education.

ADDITIONAL POWERS WANTED.

The supplement to the act of June 16, 1836, to encourage the manufacture of iron, with coke and mineral coal, gives the companies incorporated under that act the authority to hold mineral lands in addition to the amount now limited by law, and to mine coal for their iron works, with power to dispose of such portion of it as they may not desire for their own use.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The State Librarian, it appears from his annual report was compelled to expend more funds last year than he was able to draw from the Treasury. The amount is only about seven hundred dollars, but it shows the importance of the Legislature making each winter the appropriation necessary to meet the expenditures for the increase of a library which promises soon to be one of the largest in the country.

THERE is a famine in Bengal, and people are dying of starvation. At the same time this land there yields two crops of rice yearly either of which usually pays seventeen time the cost of its production. But last season there was a bad harvest, and hence the present misery of the people.

Famines have been rather frequent in that country since its annexation to the British empire, and the establishment of free trade with England. Before that change they were not want to happen. Then small manufactories existed all over the country, and the people were not dependent for the means of living upon the culture of the land alone. But now they all wear British cottons, and often have nothing to eat. 'Tis a striking illustration of the advantages of unrestricted free trade between an agricultural people and manufacturers on the other side of the globe.—*Chicago Republican.*

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. ja12:1td

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hereafter hold their church services in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth street. Preaching by the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, every LORD'S DAY at 10½ o'clock, p. m. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. a13:1t

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FULLER RESERVE OIL CO. will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 23 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. By order of (ja19:1wd) THE BOARD.

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING CO.—Stockholders will please take notice that an adjourned meeting will be held THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at their office, No. 4 Hand street. ja20:1td ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Sec'y.

FOR RENT.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS TO LET, in buildings corner of Federal and Water sts., Allegheny. These rooms would suit very well for a Society of any kind needing such for holding meetings. The ground covered is 40 by 60 feet. Inquire on second floor of same building. ja19:MEtf R. H. DAVIS.

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mM

FOR RENT—OFFICES—In Fruit House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of desirable ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Enquire of G. FOLLANSBEE, Sec'y, 31 Fifth street. ja17:1wM

FOR RENT.—Intending to retire from the Pork and Provision business, the subscriber offers FOR RENT his WAREHOUSE, with two large SMOKE HOUSES adjoining, situated on Front street, East of Market. Possession given immediately. Enquire at the corner of First and Market streets. (ja12:1wd) CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Office No. 67 Fourth street, in Jones' Building, now occupied by Collector of Internal Revenue. Also, TWO OFFICES in the second story of the same building. Enquire of SEMPLE & JONES, Corner Wood and Third Streets. ja16-1w:m

FOR RENT,

TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR,

No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM.

Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 93 Grant street. Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO. ja13

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS

OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 93 Grant street, (near Fifth.) ja8

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumey, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c. Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

my20:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS,

No. 63 Wood Street.

se6:v

SIMON JOHNSTON,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., imported direct from London, Paris and Cognac. ja17

JUST RECEIVED, Swayne's All HEALING OINTMENT,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Aqua De Magnolia for the Toilet,
Sterling's Ambrosia, for Restoring the Hair,
New Extract for the Handkerchief,
The Lotus, very fine.
ALSO,
BEST STOUT PORTER, for medicinal use, from E. & G. Hibbard, London, at the

Central Drug Store,

Corner of Ohio and Federal street, Allegheny, In the Market House.

ja17 GEORGE A. KELLY.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 105 Wood street. ja5

WANTED—To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $40, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and enclose 60 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja13:1w:m

WANTED—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED.—AGENTS—To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coffee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja16:3tmeodis

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY county of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. This head is warranted not to break or wear out. It obviates the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast. After having been in use awhile, in making a broom or fixing a handle in, no tools are required except a knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Inclose stamp for a circular, or $1.25 for sample head, and address J. A. HOWCROFT, care J. L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. ja10:6tdM

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

WANTED — AGENTS — EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL STORKE & BROCKETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and every reader should have it. It is a Military and Political History, and is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, then judge. 1600 pages, 200 Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c. Also, OTHER POPULAR WORKS. Terms very liberal, and Agents clear daily from $10 to $20. Address THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., Auburn, N. Y. ja16:3twT

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:deodM&wF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOUND.

FOUND—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., in the Pittsburgh Market House, a DEPOSIT BOOK on the Dollar Savings Bank, labelled Mrs. LAVINIA BRAUFF, which the owner can have by calling at THIS OFFICE and paying for this advertisement. ja18-3tME

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st. ja17:1md

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the BEST MILLINERY AND CLOAK ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY, as the proprietors is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny City. ja17:2w

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon shed and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:tf

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantles; slate roof; large yard; within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Also, on far end of same lot, a most convenient two story Brick, containing four large rooms, two down and two up, cellar whole length of building. Inquire of DR. STERRETT, 277 Penn street. ja17:4td:me

FOR SALE,

THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot 20 by 116 feet to an alley. JOHN D. BAILEY, Wilkins Hall. ja15

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Ply Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:1md

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 103 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. no7:diff J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. oc31:3md

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT, In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or J. A. CASSIDY, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ja9:9tM

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT

MANUFACTURING SITE,

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5½ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WM. H. WAKEHAM, 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa. ja8:2wME

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund. ja18:1mME JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT having returned to Allegheny City to resume the practice of Medicine, offers his professional services to his friends and the community generally. Office, TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL, at the Drug Store of GEO. A. KELLY, corner of Robinson and Leacock streets. ja18:1wd

SPOOL COTTON.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand the largest and best assortment in the city of

CLARK'S

"OUR NEW THREAD"

SIX CORD SOFT FINISH

SPOOL COTTON.

All Nos. being six cord to No. 80 gives this Thread great superiority over all others for both hand or machine sewing.

Spool Silk,

Of the best quality all sizes and colors,

Saddlers' Silk,

Linen Threads,

Machine Oil, &c.

Persons using Sewing Machines of any kind will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase Silks, Threads, &c., from us, as we keep constantly a full assortment of the strongest and best manufacture expressly adapted for machine use, and sell it at Eastern prices.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Agents for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

ja15:1sd

LEGAL NOTICES.

FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to January 9th, 1866.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.
Ed. McDermott,	Tavern.	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Oswald Heckman,	do	do do
Frank Weigand,	do	do do
Wm. Sloan,	do	do do
Maria O'Niel,	Eating House,	do do
Thos. Smith,	Tavern	2d ward do
Chris Wehrung	do	3d do do
Peter Dean,	do	3d do do
Marker Rush,	do	5th do do
Thos. J. Blackmore,	do	5th do do
Wm. McKee,	other goods,	6th do do
John Lundy,	Tavern,	9th do do
Rudolph Bechtold,	Eating House,	10th w'd, do
Hugh Callahan,	Tavern,	1st ward, Allegheny.
Thos. Conroy,	other goods,	1st do do
F. W. Hardena,	Eating House,	3d do do
J. P. Scholeman,	other goods,	3d do do
Isaac Stern,	do	3d do do
Gottlieb Faas,	do	3d do do
Wacker & Steuernagel,	E. H.,	4th do do
John Mayer,	Eating House,	Boro. E. Birmingham.
Geo. Schade,	do	do Lawrenceville.
Thos. Clark,	Tavern.	do Mckeesport.
John A. Siethel,	do	do do
Denis Foley and John Coskle,	Eating House,	West Pittsburgh.
Chs. A. Ott,	do	do do
Ford & Padden,	other goods,	do do
Cath. Franey,	Eating House,	Boro. Temperancev'e
J. P. Swaney,	do	Findley Township.
Archi. McLees,	Tavern,	Mifflin do
Phil. Osterling,	other goods,	do do
Danl. Scoble,	Eating House,	McClure do
Lewis Steiniv,	do	Peebles do
Geo. Stratton,	Tavern,	Pitt do
And. McQueety,	do	Scott do
Jas. McCormick,	do	L. St. Clair do
Jas. Skillen,	do	Versailles do
And. Baker,	do	Wilkins do
John H. Myer,	do	do do

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

ja19:3td W. H. HERRON, Clerk.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD,

BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In an Orphans' Court in and for said county, held at Pittsburgh, January 6th, A. D., 1866. In the matter of the account of Joseph A. Butler, administrator of Margaret Barr, deceased, at No. 59, December Term, 1865. And now, January 6th, 1866, on motion of A. M. Brown, attorney for heirs of decedent, the Court appoint W. S. Purviance, Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said accountant, to and among those legally entitled to the same. BY THE COURT.

From the Record. W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of above appointment, at the office of S. A. & W. S. Purviance, No. 116 Fifth street, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

ja11:12:19:26d W. S. PURVIANCE, Auditor.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

$1.00. $1.00. $1.00,

WILL BUY A GOOD

Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,

Worth $1,25.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD,

BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.

$1,25. $1,25. $1,25.

FOR A

GENUINE KID CLOVE.

This is a new make just introduced. Sold at whole sale or retail by MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth street. ja19

NEW HAIR NETS,

NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD.

Five new styles just received at MACRUM & CARLISLE'S, 19 Fifth Street. ja19

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. G. LAUER,

No. 101 MARKET STREET.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in VARIETIES, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS, &c., &c., &c. ja19

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD.

BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

TO MILLERS.—The Advertiser wishes an engagement for his son, who will arrive in America the last week in February. He is a strong, healthy young man, in his 19th year, fully competent to undertake all branches of the trade. Please address R. H., Sewickleyville P. O., Allegheny county, Pa. ja19:1twF

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good Brick Dwelling, situate on Main st., Lawrenceville. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville. ja19

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property, situate on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville. ja19

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Treasurer. ja18:19:20:22:24:26

CLOUGH & CO., Successors to C. L. CROSBY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in WESTERN PRODUCE, No. 169 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich. ☞ Cash advances made on consignments. ja18:1wM

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S BITTERS ARE BETTER.

NO. 32 HEMLOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY FOR SALE.—A well-built comfortable two story Brick Dwelling House of hall, seven rooms and finished attic, gas and water; lot 18 by 96 feet; in a pleasant location. Price $4,000. ja17 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

ROBT. KNOX............ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja17:1yM

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

WHEAT—2 cars prime Wisconsin White Wheat in and now arriving for sale by R. KNOX & SON, No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny. ja17

CORN—1 car prime shelled Corn in Elevator, for sale by R. KNOX & SON, No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny. ja17

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

OATS—3 cars now arriving for sale by R. KNOX & SON, No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny. ja17

COTTON—32 bales to arrive by rail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON HERR'S ISLAND, DUQUESNE BOROUGH.—Tuesday evening, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, Three Lots in Meeds' Plan, situate on Herr's Island, Duquesne Borough; being in all 69 feet front on Franklin stseet, and extending back same width 100 feet more or less, to low water mark of the Allegheny river, conveyed to David W. Bell by James L. Graham, by deed recorded in Recorder's Office, Deed Book, vol. 151, page 325, and having thereon a two story Frame Dwelling, now occupied by John Wentley. Possession given April 1st. Terms cash on delivery of deed. ja18 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, will commence FEBRUARY FIRST. Students desirous of entering, will be received from this date at the term charge. MARY J. GRAY, Head Teacher, No. 24 Fifth Street. ja19:3tM

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WILL BUY

PYRITES,

OR,

Sulphuret of Iron.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,

Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

de16:3mdME

MEDICAL.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'

BITTERS

ARE BETTER.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

After years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints where a tonic and stimulant are required. They never fail to strengthen the weak, impart vigor to the strong and in all respects restore shattered and broken-down constitutions. No remedy has been received with as much favor as ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

ROBACK'S

BLOOD PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

Costiveness.

And All Diseases of the Bowels.

DR. ROBACK'S

Blood Pills,

Blood Pills,

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER

ARE UNEQUALED

FOR CURING

Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

Sick Headache,

Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism,

FEVER AND AGUE,

St. Anthony's Fire,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD,

BUT

It is admitted by our most learned physicians that DR. ROBACK'S BITTERS combine the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and the best stomachic known to the world.

ROBACK'S

BITTERS should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases.

In the bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed, an article of stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all Diseases of a similar nature, and

Are Better

As a preventive for bilious derangement, regulating the system, and giving tone to the digestive organs, than any other known remedy.

Now that the war is over, there will be thousands seeking homes in the South. No person who values his life should go there without having constantly at hand the BITTERS, as a safeguard against epidemic and maladies engendered by miasma and poluted water.

Travelers to and all residents of, the rank river-bottoms of the west and south, and the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, should provide themselves with the

BITTERS.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

To whom all orders should be addressed,

Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62

EAST THIRD STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

ja20:3wdoaw&1ywT

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

We are now closing out our

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys;
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,

(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.*)

ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

WOOLEN GOODS

TO

CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

Balmoral Skirts.
Shawls and Cloaks,
Barred Flannels,
Country Flannels
And Blankets.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS

Very Cheap.

BATES & BELL.

ja13

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S BITTERS ARE BETTER.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds

FINE SLIPPER AND
OTTOMAN PATTERNS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY. We will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES,
RETICULES,
PERFUME BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
SATCHELS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
ALBUMS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY COMBS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.

de21

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

WINTER GOODS CHEAP.

AT

PRIVATE SALES,

Day and Evening,

AT

T. A. McCLELLAND'S

AUCTION EMPORIUM,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Blankets, white and colored;
Flannels, barred and plain;
House Furnishing Goods;
Cassimeres, Over-Coatings and Cloths;
Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery;
Woolen Over-Shirts, White Shirts and Collars;
Buck Gloves and Gauntlets;
Hoods, Nubias and Breakfast Shawls;
Sontags, Comforts and Woolen Goods;
Clothing for Men and Boys;
Horse Covers and Blankets,

And an immense stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Of every style, quality and price.

ja16:d&wT

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS IN WINTER GOODS,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

91 FIFTH STREET.

In order to reduce our stock, we have MARKED DOWN the price of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SCARFS AND COMFORTS,
MERINO AND WOOL HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
KNIT SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
WOOL HOODS AND NUBIAS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

A splendid assortment of

TRAVELING SHIRTS

Of elegant styles, at less prices than ever before.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, at

19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

ja11

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.
GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at
MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

ja8

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. ja13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,

In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, jointed,
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Aed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marsailles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
50,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Sheets;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
16,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 " Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow,
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

ja16:16td

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the U. S. ARSENAL, COLUMBUS, OHIO, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and days following,

14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel;
25 " do do lead;
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new;
188 Carbines, various patterns;
485 U. S. Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 69;
779 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54, new;
4,000 Prussian Rifle Muskets, cal. 71, new;
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new;
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various;
117 Double Barreled Shot Guns;
720 Revolver Pistols, various patterns;
19 Foot Artillery Swords,
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres;
14 Horse Artillery Sabres;
39 Musicians' and N. C. Officers' Swords;
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various;
14,900 Ball Screws, Screw Drivers, Wipers, &c.;
49 sets Horse Equipments, Cavalry, complete;
123 Cavalry Saddles, M'Clellan pattern;
189 Saddle Blankets;
51 Cavalry Bridles;
151 Sursingles;
30,000 Bayonet Scabbards;
30,000 Cap Pouches;
35,000 Cartridge Boxes, Infantry, and plates;
25,000 Cartridge Box Belts and Plates;
23,000 Gun Slings;
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers, and Plates;
30,000 Waist Belts, privates, and plates;
38,700 Percussion Caps, for Shot Guns;
8,240 Cones, various;
255 pounds Hemp Rope;
85 pounds Beeswax;
1 Horse.

Also, a lot of Pick Axes, Felling Axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, &c., &c.

Full Catalogues will be ready at sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government Funds. Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of urchaser.

By order of T. C. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord., Bt. Maj. U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

ja10:16td

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 8th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

94 Double Bunks,
6 sets Wheel Harness,
6 Office Desks,
6 sets Lead Harness,
2 " Pigeon Holes,
1 Cooking Stove,
31 Office Stoves,
31 Stools,
1 Table,
120 Lights Window Sash,
1 Curry Comb,
4 Leather Halters,
1 Brace Drill,
2 Cold Chisels,
1 pair Compasses,
2 Drills,
2 Neck Halters,
8 Chairs,
1 Clock,
3 Wagon Tongues,
3½ bbls. Lime,
160 lbs. Nails,
100 lbs. Spikes,
12 pairs Hinges,
2 Horse Brushes,
2 Anvils,
2 B. S. Bellows,
1 Buttress,
1 Broad Axes,
3 Augers,
1 Adz,
3 Braces,
4 Wood Files,
10 Saw Files,
1 Half Round File,
10 assorted Hammers,
2 pair Compasses,
2 Grindstones complete,
2 Gauges,
1 Tuyre Iron,
1 Hatchet,
1 Claw Hammer,
1 Drawing Knife,
1 Chalk Line,
6 Planes,
11 Planes, assorted,
2 Heading Tools,
1 Tryer,
2 Vises,
17 Hand Saws,
34 pairs Handcuffs,
5 assorted Squares,
4 Water Dippers,
1 Saw Set,
2 Bench Screws,
2 Oil Stones,
1 Spoke Shave;
1 Awl,
10 Awl Blades,
1 Channeller,
3 Brace Bits,
3 assorted Bits,
3 Auger Bits,
13 assorted Chisels,
1 Hardie,
1 Clinching Iron,
2 Thumb Gauges,
1 Shoeing Nipper,
1 pair Pincers,
2 Pritchels,
6 Punches,
3 Horse Rasps,
1 Screw Plate, Taps, &c,
1 Square,
5 pair B. S. Tongs,
1 Monkey Wrench,
2 Hand Wrenches,
1 Tenon Saw,
1 Compass Saw,
4 Tin Cans,
6 Stove Pipe Elbows,
2 Manure Forks,
8 Hoes,
2 Branding Irons,
2 Iron Kettles,
4 Collor Needles,
6 Boiler Lids,
15 Lamps,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 Saddler's Hammer,
1 " Horse,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Coffee Pot,
8 Rakes,
1 pair Saddler's Pincers,
1 Sleeker,
1 Claw Tool,
1 Saddler's Tickler,
1 Edge Tool,
5 Axes,
8 Tin Boilers,
10 Balls and Chains,
3 Wheelbarrows,
3 Crowbars,
1 pair Balances,
11 Lamp Chimneys,
½ pound Black Wax,
14 pieces Zinc,
2 Books, 2 quires,
2 Books, 4 quires,
3 Books, 6 quires,
½ pound Lamp Black,
1 gal. Neatsfoot Oil,
25 pounds Horse Shoes,
3 Ladles,
3 Picks and Handles
110 Joints Stove Pipes,
20 Cooking Pots,
1 Saddler's Knife,
1 Shoe Knife,
12 Spades,
20 Shovels,
1 Scythe and Snathe,
1 Scythe Stone,
1 Fire Shovel,
2 Camp Kettles,
2 Bake Pans,
½ pound Borax,
5 Whitewash Brushes,
4 Stove Pipe Caps,
¼ pound Chalk,
6 Stove Grates,
2 Hammer Handles,
2 Awl Handles,
420 pounds Iron, assorted,
38 pounds Hoop Iron,
½ Side Harness Leather,
15 lbs. Horseshoe Nails,
7 Sheets Sand Paper.

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
Bret. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ja8:tJan23M

ROBACK'S SUGAR COATED

PILLS

Are Better than Greenbacks.

LARGE SALE OF

United States Ordnance Property.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, the following articles, viz:

4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,864 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,538 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, triangular and sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 parts of Horse Equipments, bridles, horse brushes, curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
2,000 parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 pounds Powder, cannon, musket, rifle and sporting.
32 incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs, Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.

A large lot of appendages for muskets, carbines, &c., &c.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, &c.

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Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance and
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ja1:tdm

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 6th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, at 1 o'clock, a. m., at the FAIR GROUNDS, Penn street the following Government Property, viz:

33 Mules.
15 Horses.
1 Mare.
1 Cask.
5 Six Mule Wagons.
2 Two Horse Wagons.
2 Ambulances.
1 Cart.
5 single sets Wheel Harness.
52 do do Lead do
1 do do Cart do

Terms—Cash, U. S. Currency.

'a6:td O. CROSS, Lieut. Col., and Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

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ja13

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

School Books.

SEWICKLEY, January 17, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—Pardon me for taking exceptions to an article in to-day's *Gazette*. I refer to that on "Schools and School Books," particularly the *books*. I think you are in error, and that into your error the public generally have fallen; or rather that your valuable paper has to-day given expression to one of the popular fallacies of the time.

Does it injure the mechanic to have at hand a great variety of tools suited to every variety of his work? There is a popular legend that some great originals have done excellent work with a narrow ax, a hand-saw and an auger—and that a wonderful genius painted tolerable pictures with a brush pulled from a cats tail, and colors mixed from marygolds, &c. Such abnormal creatures are fortunately rare, else we common mortals, who require every appliance to indifferent success, should become disheartened and disgusted.

I have noticed that a good mechanic is commonly known by the excellent variety of his tools, and that he carefully selects from a greater variety exposed for sale in the shops. Teachers, too, require excellence and variety in their tools, which are none other than books, now that the "oil of birch" is going out of fashion. Deprive them of these, and you take away the grand means of their success. My thought is the opposite of yours. "The foremost evil" is the lack of variety and excellence in our school books. Poor books are plenty, and much on the same plan. We need more, and better. But so long as the present popular misconception continues, authors of school books will be so badly paid, that we shall have only a *manufactured* article, of the shoddy style, got up to meet pressing exigencies.

I have inquired into several cases of peculiar grievance from so many school books, with about the following result. A gentleman who had a little boy and girl attending school, and just ready for the first reader, on being requested to purchase books for them, complained that he had a whole library of school books at home, and they might use some of those. On inspection, this wonderful library was found to consist of several Patent Office reports, an old Latin book or two, a dictionary, with half a cover and minus many pages, "the Works of Josephus," and so on the end of the list. An excellent fit out for two little children just learning to read! The most zealous agent of the Freedmen's Association, in search of books for the irrepressible negro, would have turned up his nose in disgust at the sight! and yet the man took virtue to himself in berating the book trade. This man wasted more money every month than he ever spent for books. "*Ab uno omnis disce,*" and appropris to this I have known a bright active pupil in a good school to lose the benefit of months of schooling because the "governor" refused to buy the needful books, who yet kept his children supplied with fur caps, fur collars and fur gloves, articles not only commonly useless, but in a majority of cases absolutely injurious to health. The fur trade is legitimate business, while selling books is an imposition in the eyes of some. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is the last paper to take that view, in the opinion of one constant ready.

Of making books there will be no end at present, and intelligent parents ought always to see to it that their children have the advantage of many good ones.

On one point I am glad to agree with your article. Schools are that children may "learn to learn!" Exactly. Now if they loose but one formulary they will naturally conclude that the *thought* is of little or no consequence while the *method* is *the great thing*, and to that they will stick with the superstition of the good catholic to his image of the Virgin. But give him several ways of expressing this same general truth, and he will soon see through the words to the truth. In religion we have long been hampered by dead formularies; we will not have them in our blessed common school. Let our pupils forget the *language* that the *law* may become inwrought into the texture of their minds. Let them have the same idea in varying words.

Neither do I belive that children are overworked, or taught too much. I think they might do more, and study many more branches and will when our common schools are better.

Respectfully yours,

A PEDAGOGUE.

Proposed Union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek Churches.

The New York *Express* has an article on this vexed question—the proposed union of the Anglican, Roman and Greek churches, under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Pusey, who seems to be using all his powers to bring about a union with the Church of Rome. It appears that not only is it advocated by Dr. Pusey, but many of the most eminent influential scholars and theologians attached to the establishment are giving it countenance. And what is to be especially noted, is the further fact, that the proposition is apparently finding marked favor with some of the most eminent of the Roman Catholic hierarchy themselves, in England as well as in France.

The ways and means of promoting such a Union, of course are but dimly foreshadowed. On both sides the utmost caution is observed, with a prudent avoidance of specific details, which indicates a lively conviction in the minds of both parties of the extreme delicacy of the subject, to say the least of it.

This much, however, seems to be certain, that at the very start both sides must be prepared to surrender something, both as regards things temporal and things spiritual. For example, the Angelican Unionists, as represented by Dr. Pusey, will have to give up their prejudice against praying for the Saints, while the Romanists must abandon the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. The Angelicans must reserve the Tridentine Creed, not as at present interpreted, indeed, but in such a way as to render it capable of acceptance by the English Church, while the Romanists must abandan the universal primacy of the Pope; that is to say, they must be content to have him reduced to the level of a Bishop—not the head of the Visible Church on Earth, but simply as Bishop of Rome, neither having nor exercising powers superior to those which may be lawfully claimed or exercised by other Bishops.

The Re-Unionists, however, do not propose to stop here. Some of them propose to bring in the Greek Church also, and to this it is contended that there are no obstacles in the way that need be deemed insuperable, with men imbued with a sincere spirit of Christian unity. It is a well known fact that some such overtures to the Greek Church have already been made, on the part, not only of the English Church, but by the Episcopal Church in the United States,—and with a degree of encouragement, we are informed by those who favor the project, justifying the expectation of ultimate success.

The Nomination of Mr. Sherman.

The Union caucus of the Ohio Legislature, last evening, nominated Hon. John Sherman for re-election to the United States Senate, and decided that the election should take place this afternoon. On the first ballot Mr. Sherman received 46 votes, and on the second 49—one more than the required majority—against 28 for Schenck, and 11 for Bingham.

Our readers are aware that we did not favor this nomination, and they need not be told that we opposed it upon the unsatisfactory showing of his record, which developed an instability in the line of principles that is dangerous at all times, but especially objectionable in the present condition of the country.

The combinations in favor of Mr. Sherman were powerful, and the work performed in his interest, dating back to last summer, and assuming formidable activity in the primary meetings that preceded the nominating conventions, was laborous, while there was opposed to him no well arranged plan of operations; yet he had no votes to spare. His friends from the first movement at Columbus this winter, were confident of success, and the result shows that they were not mistaken in their calculations, although he received only a bare majority of the Union members of the Legislature. This should be accepted by Mr. Sherman as evidence of dissatisfaction with his Senatorial record. He had all the advantages resulting from position, and the warm support of Chief Justice Chase and Governor Dennison; the personal efforts of Jay Cooke, and the general desire of the people to retain the services of public men who have acquired experience. Yet, in the face of all these advantages, and with a divided opposition, he was barely nominated. Had his record been a straightforward one, his nomination would have been made without serious opposition.

We have now only to hope that his future course will not disappoint the eminent men who labored to secure his nomination, and the Union members of the Legislature who voted for him. Upon this point we confess to a weakness of faith, but for this reason we shall be all the more gratified if our fears shall prove groundless.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Real Interest of the Farmer.

Nothing can be more absurd than the notion that the interests of the manufacturers are inimical to those of the agricultural classes. The latter want first a good market for their crops, and second, reasonable prices for the articles they consume. No one can say that the farmer is much the better for depending on a foreign market for his crops, as the vast spaces to be traversed and the competition encountered abroad from the products of Russia, etc., necessitate the appropriation of the greater part of the money realized abroad from the sale of our crops to pay the expenses of transportation.

So much is this the case, that large portions of the western crops will not even bear the cost of freight to the seaboard. If manufactures can be established all over the west, a home market of steadily increasing magnitude will be provided for the western crops, and then the greater part of the profits will inure to the farmer. So far, then, as the sale of his crops is concerned, it is to the farmer's interest to encourage home manufactures, since they furnish him with a better and more reliable market for his products. Next, as to the obtaining of manufactured goods at reasonable rates, that is the very object of establishing factories at his own door. Since, however, the products of these factories may in the beginning be higher, they must in the end become lower than the prices of goods sent over thousands of miles of land and sea, with the profits of many different handlings accumulated upon them before reaching the consumer. It is clear, therefore, that it is to the interest of the farmer to encourage protection.—*Phila. N. Amer.*

THE HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has written a very sensible letter to a gentleman in Virginia, on the rights of negroes. Mr. Pendleton says the repeal of the black laws in this State did not, according to his observation, justify the apprehensions expressed by the opponents of that measure; that justice and good policy alike demand that the freedmen of the South should have "that protection and that sense of protection which just laws, impartially administered, give to the person and property of the white man;" and that his observation and experience teach him that the true rule in taking testimony is "to permit all persons to testify." Mr. Pendleton also refers to the negroes of Ohio as "generally of a good character," and to the negroes in the late slave-holding States as "generally very ignorant and degraded," which is an observation that can not be construed into a compliment to slave society.—*Cin. Com.*

The News from the Rio Grande.

The exciting occurrences on the Rio Grande, of which an account is printed in other columns, are of little practical consequence for nothing important is likely to follow from them. The night surprise and capture of the Imperial garrison of Bagdad, by an armed party from the Texan side; the repeated demands for the surrender of the Imperial gunboat Antonio, and her repeated broadsides in response; the moving up of the French fleet from the harbor of Matamoras, which, at daylight, opened fire upon the fillibusters in Bagdad; and the marching orders given to the soldiers stationed at Matamoras, show enough of the teeth of war to quicken the blood in Southwestern veins; but there is no probability that these occurrences will embroil us with France.

The men who crossed over from Texas were mere fillibusters, and their motive, doubtless, was plunder and robbery. The report represents them to have been negroes, which is improbable. It is more likely that they were negroes for the nonce—whites who had disguised themselves by blackening their faces. Their selection of the night time for their exploit was perhaps, to shield themselves, under the cover of darkness, against the vigilance of our troops, as well as to take the Imperial sentinels unawares, and surprise the garrison.—*New York World.*

Mr. Doolittle on Reconstruction.

Mr. Doolittle delivered his long-expected speech on Reconstruction to-day. Its importance does not consist in the arguments brought forward, for they hardly touched the position taken by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, but in the fact that Mr. Doolittle is one of the President's particular friends, and may be presumed to have received his inspirations at the White House. The powers claimed by him for the President might be considered sufficient to transform this Republic into an elective empire. According to Mr. Doolittle the business of reconstruction is the President's business, and the Congress of the United States has nothing to do with it. He found it difficult, and labored hard to reconcile with that theory the President's repeated acts of interference with the local concerns of the Southern States, nor did he succeed in showing that it is his theory as to the status of States be correct any conditions such as the abolition of slavery would have constitutionally been imposed upon them precedent to readmission. At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Doolittle received the congratulations of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Mr. John Van Buren, of New York.—*New York Tribune.*

The Empire in Mexico.

The most reactionary of the conservative papers in Europe begin to admit the failure of Napolean's scheme of a Mexican Empire. Thus the London *Saturday Review* remarks that Maximilian has not gained a title of success, and is now as dependant upon the support of Napoleon's troops as he was when he first entered the country. It says: "Whatever may be the decision of the Emeropr of the French, the fall of the Mexican Empire, if it does fall, will probably be due not so much to political causes extraneous to itself, as to its own inherent difficulties. If the Mexican Empire were getting on very well, if it were making way in the country, if it were attracting capital and establishing a settled state of society, and if it were beginning to pay its way and get an army of its own, the French might easily retire, and the Americans would scarcely interfere with a happy, peaceful, flourishing community; simply because it chose to be governed by a very liberal Emperor. But the Mexican Empire is not getting on well. It does not attract capital; it does not secure the welcome arrival of immigrants; it is not heartily supported by the Mexicans; its revenue does not increase in proportion to the increase of its debt; it cannot enlist a native army on which it can rely."

GENERAL NEWS.

HOW TO APPRECIATE WIVES.—According to the laws of the Greek church, its clergy may marry once; but if the wife dies they are not allowed to choose a successor, a strange interpretation of St. Paul's injunction to the young bishop of Ephesus, (1 Tim. 3:2.) It is said, and may easily be believed, that this gains for the lady a larger amount of respect and attention than is usually the lot of her sex in the East. A gentleman residing in Syria was exceedingly surprised on once entering the house of a leading priest to find him engaged in washing the linen of the household; and on inquiring the reason of such an apparently unclerical occupation, the reverend papa replied: "I do this to save my wife labor, that she may live the longer, for you know, O Kyre, that the law of our church does not permit me to have another, and I wish to keep this as long as I can.

AN excitement about coal has arisen in Spencer county, Indiana. Back of Grand View the hills are reported full of coal, superior in quality to any west of Pittsburgh. The Lafayette *Journal* says: "A company has been formed in Cincinnati, with a capital of $300,000, which proposes to develop these mines to their fullest extent as soon as the machinery can be purchased and put in operation. The vein of coal the company proposes working is about five feet thick, and the coal of an excellent quality. The company also contemplates the immediate construction of a railroad from Grand View to the mines, for the purpose of delivering coal, in any quantity that may be desired, on the river bank."

AMERICANS ON THE HOLY LAND.—Americans have done a good deal for Palestine. Dr. Vandyke is perhaps our best Arabic scholar. Mr. Eli Smith was unequalled in knowledge of sites and antiquities. Dr. Thompson has become an Arab in adventure. Even Robinson, though his notoriety has been greatly in excess of his merit, did merit to Biblical lore. His many gross errors of fact, his still more ludicrous errors of inference, may be admitted, and yet a fair residue of service left him. More than all others, we owe a debt of knowledge to Lieutenant Lynch, whose surveys of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea are even now our only sources of information as to those regions pretending to scientific accuracy.—*London Athenæum.*

AN important decision touching the rights and duties of newspaper publishers, was rendered in New York, in the Supreme Court, in the case of John H. McCabe vs. Cauldwell & Whitney, the proprietors of a New York weekly paper. Contrary to an opinion which has prevailed very generally. It was held by Judge Jones that the proceedings of a grnd jury were not secret, and that it was not necessary for a newspaper publisher to justify an article by proving the truth of the charges, unless he chose to do so. It was necessary only that the article should be a fair report of actual circumstances before a Grand Jury.

THE London *Lancet*, the leading medical journal in England, says that dissections of diseased cattle by the distinguished Surgeon Dr. Murchison, have convinced him that the rinder-pest or cattle plague is not as has been supposed, closely allied to human typhoid fever, but that there exists a very strong analogy, if not entire identity, between it and small-pox. If this be the case, the Doctor suggests that the disease may be arrested in cattle as in men by vaccination, thus substituting the comparatively harmless cow-pox for the virulent distemper.

THERE is exciting news from the Rio Grande via New Orleans, which is important if reliable. A party of 400 men, mostly colored soldiers, are said to have crossed the Rio Grande from the Texas side, under command of a Colonel Reed, and to have surprised the Imperialist garrison of Bagdad, near Matamoras. The garrison numbered 275 men. It is reported that a large Imperial force was advancing on Bagdad, which was still held by its captors.

AN exchange truly says that "you may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper and never hear a word of approbation from its readers; but just let a line or two not suited to their taste slip in, (though by accident,) and you will be sure to hear of it." There is more trouble in keeping a newspaper free from an objectionable thing than filling it twice over.

A NEW Congressional Church has been organized in New Orleans, and has bought the Second Presbyterian Meeting house for $20,000. Another church of the same order is to be organized soon.

CITY DEBTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following are the public debts of the several cities in Massachusetts:

Boston	$10,121,198 08	Lynn	$378,900 00
Charleston	1,228,300 00	Fall River	390,000 00
Roxbury	918,195 00	Lawrence	237,300 00
Cambridge	833,002 00	Springfield	216,121 50
Worcester	433,777 14	Taunton	103,000 00
Chelsea	380,000 00		

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Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:2mM&wF

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BETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Betrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

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KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.—These Instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros'. Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. fe19

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

LESSEE AND MANAGERESS......ANNIE EBERLE.

Grand Double Performance. Last day and night of

MR. FRANK DREW,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20,

In the afternoon will be presented the great moral drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

In the evening, Shakspeare's grand 5 act tragedy of

RICHARD III

Dance..................Little Lizzie.

To be followed by Mr. Drew's own version of

CAMILLE.

Favorite Dance..................Louisa Sylvester.

To conclude with the new 2 act Irish Drama of

MURDOCK, THE COUNTERFEITER.

Monday, first appearance of Miss FANNY B. PRICE.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM HENDERSON.

MONSTER BILL.

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK, and NICK OF THE WOODS.

A young Gentlemen of this city will recite SHERIDAN'S RIDE, his first appearance on any stage.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the great Sensation Drama of the

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE, by a young gentleman, his first appearance on any stage.

To conclude with the wild stirring drama, entitled

NICK OF THE WOODS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK

NINTH WARD.

The management would respectfully announce that they have secured, for one week, commencing FEBRUARY FIRST,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

THE CONCORD SKATING QUEEN.

Miss MOORE has taken every Prize contended for, for gradeful and stylish Skating, and is at present skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs, old and young.

A GRAND MATINEE,

Will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Vasovienne on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturings

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good.

Ample room for 10,000 spectators.

See papers of the day for notice of her arrival

ja17:td

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TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL COODSPONDENT."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,

The youngest and most brilliant war correspondent, will deliver his celebrated lecture with the above title, under the auspices of the TENNYSON CLUB, at

MASONIC HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1866.

Seats may be secured at Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, commencing on Saturday, 20th inst. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Holders of season tickets can also secure seats without extra charge.

COMMITTEE:

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ja16

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AND

RECITATIONS.

In Lafayette Hall,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INSTANT, BY

MR. J. R. NEWEL.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door. ja16:3td.

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GUM SHOES.--Special attention is called to our very large and complete assortment of all the various styles and makes of

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OVER-SHOES,

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Ladies' Wool-lined Knee Boots,
Ladies' do Arctic Gaiters,
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Ladies' Gum Sandals,
Ladies' Buffalo Over-Shoes,
Misses' Artic Gaiters,
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Misses' Gum Sandals,
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Boy's do do
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Their entire stock has been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.

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ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF A PAIR!

Cost $5.25 to Make.

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FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard, apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs' Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 350 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple archard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

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A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, FINE PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep, FINE GRAPE ARBOR, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

A CORNER STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

The proprietor will either sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of

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au30:M&tf 85 Federal street, Allegheny.

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FOR SALE--One Engine, 15 inch- es diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the castings being heavy.

Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels Bone Charcoal.

About ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter, 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,200 barrels. Apply,

STANDARD REFINERY,

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de18: or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

FOR SALE.

THOSE TWO HANDSOME

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

Nos. 30 and 31, on the east side of WEST COMMON, near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in a superior manner—finished with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present in perfect order; one of the cleanest and most desirable situations in Allegheny. Possession on the 1st of April, 1866. Enquire of

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VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESIDENCE ON FORBES ST. FOR SALE.—A well finished two story Brick Dwelling House, with pressed brick front and side, with two lots of ground 41 feet front by 80 feet 8½ inches deep to Linden street; hall, two parlors, large kitchen, three large chambers, bath room and finished attic, wardrobes, closets, bake-oven, large cellar, etc.; hall and rooms well papered and painted; 10 English linden shade trees, flower beds and shrubbery, pleasantly located two squares from Penn's avenue, west of Chesnut street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

ja13 51 Market street.

FOR SALE.---A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Collins township, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, about 200 feet, same width on the Allegheny River, containing about 2½ acres of land with a fine brick House, with eleven well finished rooms, a large frame stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house and other buildings; a variety of fruit trees. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the first day of April, 1866. For further information enquire of G. H. TOWER,

de18:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

FOR SALE.--I am authorized to sell fifty acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.

This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having front on two public roads. JOHN D. BAILEY,

de25 Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM. —Situated on Centre street, running through to Franklin, having a front on Centre street of 130 feet; depth, 130 feet; upon which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK MILL, Engine and Boiler all complete and in good order. Also, two Brick Dwelling houses. Inquire on the premises.

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DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Posession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to

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TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, two good cellars, porch, four rooms on second floor, bath room and finished attic; water fixtures in three rooms; 27 feet front by 120 deep, fronting on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and location, apply to

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DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE. Those two neat Dwellings, Nos. 114 and 116, fronting on Elm and Congress streets, are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

ALSO, two neat Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 2, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, finished in good style and offered low.

ALSO, that splendid two story Dwelling, No 140, fronting on Allegheny river, and large lot.

Apply to ja11 B. McLEAN & CO.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BRICK DWELLING NO. 200 WYLIE STREET.—On TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by order of executors of the estate of N. Pusey, dec'd, will be sold for cash by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, that desirable three story BRICK DWELLING, containing nine rooms and hall, No. 200 Wylie street, Lot 123 by 20 feet, more or less.

ja10:1wd&M WILLIS BOOTHE.

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.--Splen- did Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, carved legs and pedal improved, from France, overstrung bass, in use only three months; cost $500; will be sold for $400. Also, one Six Octave Upright second hand Piano. Price $100. CHARLOTTE BLUME,

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THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 59 Second Street, below Market, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

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TWO STORY BRICK IN ALLE- GHENY FOR SALE.—The two story Brick Dwelling, corner of Webster street and Water alley, fronting on the West Common, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

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VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—225 acres of excellent COAL, six foot vein, situate 20 rods from railroad, 27 miles from Pittsburgh, with right of way to the railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

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STANDARD

Petroleum Refinery.

CLARK & SUMNER.

Works and Office, Collins Township.

OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET.

These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.

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DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

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Capital Stock	$225,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	1 00

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Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.

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RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; (Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:10 P. M.;) Harrisburg,† 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore,‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:25 P. M.; Philadelphia, ‡ 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS*—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia,‡ 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.

Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passegers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling.*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Express	2:45 P. M.		5:05 P. M.
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
For Newcastle and Erie			6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.

C. & P. R. R.—11:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny for

NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:40 P. M.

ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.

NEW CASTLE—3:30 P. M.

ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.

WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.

Returning, arrive at Allegheny.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10:34 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12:20 A. M.

C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. M.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City

no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CO- LUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE

VIA STEUBENVILLE.

TO COLUMBUS,

CINCINNATI,

LOUISVILLE,

INDIANAPOLIS,

ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities,

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPO as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:25 A. M.
Steubenville Accommod'n	1:50 P. M.	10:10 A. M.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD, BUT

Roback's Bitters are Better.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsb'gh.*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second " "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second " "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.

oc27-1y W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 5:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:19 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:55 P. M.

WRIGHT, Suprinteendent

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Stell, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

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ARE GOOD,

BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

☞ Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. fe11:yd

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RICHARD HOWARD......ROLAND WHITE.

HOWARD & WHITE,

Undertakers,

Coffin Rooms at Mancester Livery Stable, Corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.

☞ Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. de8:1yd

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ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,

Office, No. 138 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper Interment, promptly attended to.

☞ A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de1:x

ALEX. AIKEN,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night, Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. 29:1yd

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER......ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manu- facturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 434 PENN ST., above the Canal, have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

EXECUTION OF MRS. GRINDER.

Death Scenes of the Modern Borgia.

THE DISCOVERY OF HER CRIMES.

Her Arrest and Commitment.

DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE HER TRIAL.

The Trial and Verdict.

SCENES WHEN THE VERDICT WAS ANNOUNCED.

Her Conduct While in Prison.

CURIOSITY TO SEE HER HUNG.

She Confesses Her Guilt.

The Sheriff's Office Besieged.

Scarcely had the public time to breathe freely after the announcement of the Boyd's Hill tragedy before another, more startling in its details was thrust, us. In this case the victim was a woman, and the perpetrator was a woman. On the 24th of August last, Mr. James Caruthers made complaint before Mayor Lowry charging Mrs. Martha Grinder with larceny. This was a mere blind, as the sequel will show. George Grinder and his wife Martha were at this time residing in a small two story brick house on Gray's alley, near river avenue, near the Hand street Bridge. Mrs. Grinder had borne a good character, and was noted for her sociability and kindness of heart. Her husband was a laboring man and deficient in force of character and intelligence. For several months, an unusual number of deaths had occurred in her house, but it was not suspected that foul means had been employed. The sudden sickness of numbers who had eaten at Mrs. Grinder's table at length awakened suspicion, and a subsequent investigation of facts led to the conclusion that she had been in the habit for some months of administering poison

Among others residing near Mrs. Grinder's was a young man by the name of James S. Caruthers, formerly from New Castle, but at this time doing business for Mr. James M. Carr, of Allegheny City. He was married to Miss Mary Caroline Phillips, of New Castle. On the 27th day of last June, Mrs. Caruthers took supper at Mrs. Grinder's and immediately afterwards was taken seriously ill. She gradually recovered, when her husband took her to the country.

On his return he supped with Mrs. G. and was himself taken ill in like manner as his wife to whom he telegraphed to return. He soon became convalescent, and on the 15th of July she again took tea with Mrs. Grinder, and again was taken ill. Mrs. Grinder paid her frequent visits, paying her every attention, and carrying her delicacies, until the 1st day of August, upon which day she died in terrible agony.

On the 18th of August, Mrs. Amanda Johnson, wife of Mr. James M. Johnson of Allegheny, with whom Mr. Caruthers had gone to board, having taken supper with Mrs. Grinder, was taken ill, and was at Mrs. Grinder's house for several days in a very critical condition. She only recovered after having been removed to her husband's house. By this and a combination of other causes, aroused Mr. Caruthers and he determined to make information against her for larceny of several missing articles, which would give an opportunity of searching the house for poison. She was arrested and detained for several hours until a search could be made. A number of articles belonging to Mrs. C. were found in her house. A number of packages of drugs and other articles found in her house were taken possession of and placed in the hands of Dr. Wuth for chemical analysis.

About this time quite a number of persons remembered to have been taken sick after partaking of food at Mrs. Grinder's. A Miss Jennie Buchanan had been taken sick at her house and died, and circumstances pointed to Mrs. Grinder as her murderess. An old lady by the name of Gallagher, a Mr. Grinder, brother of her husband; an infant child of Mrs. Grinder, and the child of a women who had come from Cincinnati in search of her husband—these were a few among the many whom it could be remembered had died after partaking of the fatal hospitalities of Mrs. Grinder.

About this time the report of Mrs. Grinder's crimes multiplied. The bogus baby case, and the attempted murder of Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Morningstar are yet fresh in the memories of our readers.

THE COMMITTMENT.

Horrors multiplied upon horrors. As fast as one development was made another was added to the list. The public stood aghast. The papers were eagerly sought for, morning and evening. The information made against her by Mr. Caruthers, and also one by Mr. Johnston, charging her with an attempt to kill his wife, were read to her on the 25th of August, at which time she was only under arrest for larceny. She exhibited a great deal of surprise, and denied the accusation from beginning to end. In default of the bail, she was committed to jail, to await further developments.

EXHUMATION OF BODIES.

On the 29th of August, Coroner Clawson exhumed the body of Miss Jennie H. Buchanan in the presence of several gentlemen who were empannelled to act as a Coroners jury, and a portion of the abdomen was taken out, and placed in the hands of Dr. Wuth, for chemical analysis. The next day, the Coroner proceeded to New Castle with a jury, and the remains of Mrs. Caruthers were taken up, and a portion of the stomach given to Dr. Wuth for analysis. The searching tests of the chemist discovered poison in both bodies, antimony being the destroying agent used by this modern Borgia. In the latter case, arsenic was also found.

FINAL COMMITMENT.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Caruthers concluded their labors on the 8th day of September. The verdict of the jury was that Mrs. Caruthers came to her death by means of poisons administered by Mrs. Grinder. A commitment was then lodged against her, charging her with the murder of Mrs. Caruthers.

MORE MURDER.

On the 10th of September more rumors reached the public ear. In fact, each day added to the accumulation of horrors. It was said that she had poisoned a Mrs. Hancock, wife of a hack-driver, and her mother, an old lady named Carr. also, two children who had lived with her in a house in the Fifth ward on O'Hara street, between Penn and Pike streets; also, a young girl named Annie Gold, who had gone to live her. In this young girl's case, the poison used was a strong decoction made from the burrs of "gympson" weed. These developments were made known to Mrs. Grinder, and her mental distress betame very great. She was afraid to stay in her cell alone at night, and Mr. White allowed a female prisoner to stay with her.

STILL ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

On the 13th of September another attempt to poison a woman came to light. In May 1864, a widow woman by the name of Mrs. Ellen Parker received a remittance of $150 from her husband, who was then living in California. Mrs. Grinder, who was then living in Puseys court, off Hand street, formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Parker, and induced her to visit her. She went to the house, where she complained of a head ache, and laid down and took a sleep. When she awakened, her pocket book and money was gone, and there being no person about the house except Mr. and Mrs. Grinder she suspected them of stealing it. They were very indignant at the insinuation, asserting their innocence, and proposing that the loss be advertised. Mrs. Parker agreed to this, and was on the point of starting, when Mrs. Grinder told her she would attend to it for her, and induced her to take a cup of coffee which she prepared. After drinking the coffee, she was taken very ill, and this illness would invariably follow the inevitable cup of coffee. She remained in this condition five days, when she managed to escape during the temporary absence of Mrs. Grinder, and instituted suit against Mrs. G., who brought forward a formidable array of [illegible] her moral integrity, and she was acquitted. Mrs. Parker stated that during her stay in Mrs. Grinder's house she was subject to the vilest abuse, and charged with being a woman who had strayed from the paths of virtue.

SAMUEL GRINDER EXHUMED.

On the 15th of September, the body of Samuel Grinder was exhumed, having been buried in Leechburgh. A subsequent analysis showed that he had died from poison. He was a soldier, and was home on a furlough, during which time he visited his brother George, and while there, was poisoned. Before he died, he said to his brother, "She (Martha Grinder) has poisoned me, and will poison the whole Grinder family." Jeremiah Grinder and a child of Mrs. Grinder's, are buried at Leechburgh, and it is believed that they all died from poison administered by this woman. Mrs. Ashbaugh—one of the Grinder family—and three of Ashbaugh's children were taken sick after a visit to Mrs. G.'s, and a Mrs. Hall, who had eaten at the Grinder table, sickened and died.

TRIAL OF MARTHA GRINDER.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Mrs. Grinder for the murder of Mary Caroline Caruthers on the 14th day of October, and on Monday the 24th of October she was put on trial for her life, Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench. The counsel for the prosecution were District Attorney Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., assisted by Jacob H. Miller, Esq. The counsel for the defense were Thos. M. Marshall, E. P. Jones, A. L. Pearson, and R. P. Fleniken, Esqs. On being arraigned, the indictment was read to her, and the usual question "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" having been put to her, she replied:

"*As God is my Judge, I am not guilty.*"

Sheriff—How will you be tried?

Prisoner—By God and my country

EMPANNELLING THE JURY.

Mr. Marshall stated in a motion for continuance, that he felt satisfied that an impartial trial could not be given her at that time, in consequence of public clamor, and the extraordinary publication that had been made. He had been assailed in the street, and asked how he dared to appear for the defense. His motion was overruled. Notwithstanding she had a right to challenge peremptorily twenty of the panel jurors, and as many more as she could see legal cause for, yet a jury was obtained, accepted and sworn by fifteen minutes before five o'clock the same day the trial was commenced. Fifty-four jurors were called, of which nineteen were challenged for cause, twenty-three peremptorily, and twelve accepted.

OPENING BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

The case was opened to the jury about five o'clock that afternoon, by District Attorney Kirkpatrick. The court room was crowded to excess. About three o'clock in the afternoon a peculiar noise, like the click of a pistol was heard in the lobby, which created quite a sensation. The Court desired the tip staves to ascertain the cause of it, but they failed to succeed. The Court reminded the jurors of the great importance of the case, and of the impropriety of reading any newspaper articles concerning it. At half past five, Court adjourned.

The second day's proceedings commenced with the examination of Mr. James McCune, and uncle by marriage of Mr. Caruthers. His examination was very brief, and Mr. Caruthers was called to testify to the identity of the body which had been exhumed, as being that of Mrs. Caruthers, after which Coroner Clawson testified to the effect that he had held the inquest. Dr. Otto Wuth then testified that he had analyzed the stomach of Mrs. Caruthers, and that he found antimony and arsenic in it. *It was there unmistakably.* Dr. Henry Pemberton and Prof. B. C. Jillson, who were present, and assisted in the analysis, both testified to the same thing. The remainder of the day was spent in the examination of Mr. James S. Caruthers, the husband of the murdered woman. His testimony went to show that during the illness of his wife—he being ill at the same time—everything Mrs. Grinder gave her made her worse, and increased her agony, while on the contrary, what others gave her would relieve her. During the entire time, Mrs. Grinder was very officious, getting tea, coffee, milk, veal soup, crackers and delicacies, and apparently showing the utmost interest in, and desire to alleviate the torments of the sufferer. But strange to say, every act of kindness only brought with it additional torment, while at last, after having suffered the most awful torments, reaching for the ball of fire which she said was on her tongue, and rolling in agony, death came to her relief.

The third day the examination of Mr. Caruthers—who was still suffering from the effects of poison—was resumed, at the close of which Drs. McCook, Sr. and Jr., Drs. Irish, Herron, Mahon, King, Rogers and Brown testified to material points in the case, how much arsenic and antimony will kill, &c. In the examination of other witnesses, testimony was adduced to show who had made the veal soup, and the effect it had exercised upon those who ate of it.

The fourth day showed that Mrs. Grinder was getting impatient. She wanted to get rid of some of the friends who were waiting upon Mrs. Caruthers. She was not pleased because Mrs. Smith prepared a cup of tea for Mrs. Caruthers. She foretells Mrs. Caruther's death, and about the time it would take place; and after the death of Mrs. C., she makes presents of some of the deceased lady's property to others. The veal soup is thrown out, and a dog that eats it is poisoned. The evidence is of too recent date to make more than a brief mention of it. At fifteen minutes after four, on the 26th day of October, the commonwealth closed the case. The defense had no evidence to offer. The jury were first addressed by Mr. Miller for the prosecution, followed by Mr. Jones first, and afterwards by Mr. Marshall for the defense, the closing argument being reserved for Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The fifth and last day was an eventful one to the prisoner. She appeared to be greatly depressed in spirits, and the stoical indifference that had been observable during the trial had entirely disappeared. It was on this day that any mention of *insanity* was made for the first time. Mr. Marshall in his argument introduced the matter by saying, "If the jury should believe that the defendant, Martha Grinder, did administer poison to the deceased, Mrs. Caruthers, and that she died of the poison so administered, yet if the jury should believe that the defendant was controlled by an insane impulse which she could not resist, she is not guilty of murder."

He further said, that if Mrs. Grinder was guilty of the charge, she must be regarded as a moral monster, not responsible for her acts, and under an uncontrollable impulse.

Judge Sterrett, in his charge to the jury, referred to the same subject as follows:

"If the prisoner administered the poison and thereby caused the death of Mrs. Caruthers, she is answerable for the act, unless, at the time of doing so, she was insane—*insane* to such an extent as to blind her to the nature and consequences of her moral duty, and to destroy her perception of right and wrong. If she was insane to this extent, she would not be amenable to the criminal law."

The law is *that whether insanity be general or partial it must be so great* as to control the will of its subject and take from her the freedom of moral action. There is a species of insanity that has been sometimes recognized, consisting of an irresistable inclination to kill or commit some other particular offense. The doctrine which acknowledge this mania is very dangerous in its relations, and can be recognized only in the clearest cases. It ought to be shown to be habitual, and it should be confined within the strictest limits If juries were to allow it as a general motive, its recognition would destroy social order as well as personal safety. To establish it as a justification in any particular case, it is necessary to show, by clear proof, its cotemporaneous existence—evinced by present circumstances, or the existence of a very habitual tendency, developed in previous cases—becoming in itself a second nature. The proof of insanity is on the party alleging it. What evidence of insanity is there in this case? The prisoner has offered none at all, and where are we to look for it in the testimony of the Commonwealth? The whole testimony is for your consideration on this as well as other questions of facts involved in the case.

"If you should acquit the prisoner on the ground of insanity, it will be necessary for you to so express it in your verdict."

The jury then retired, but failed to agree upon a verdict that night—ten being for conviction, and two for acquittal on the ground of insanity. This we have recently understood was the case, although at the time it was, reported that the two differed from the other ten, on the ground that the body of the offense was not made out—the *corpus delicti*, as the lawers have it, was not established.

On Saturday, the 28th day of October, it having been announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, the prisoner was brought into Court. She showed no signs of weakness or prostration, but walked with a slow, steady tread. When the verdict of "Guilty" was announced, she received it with apparently the utmost indifference, and was as unmoved as any spectator. Toying with the fringe of her shawl, she presented the spectacle of a woman alike destitute of pity, fear or remorse. She was remanded back to jail, and thus ended the trial of Martha Grinder—the most remarkable and exciting in the history of the country.

SENTENCE OF MRS. GRINDER.

On Saturday, November 4th, Mrs. Grinder was brought into Court and placed in the dock, preparatory to receiving her sentence, but for some reason or other, the Judges postponed it, and she was taken back to jail. On the 25th of the same month she was again brought into Court. Her face was deadly pale showing that her mental sufferings must have been great. When asked if she had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon her, she replied, "I have nothing to say. I am not guilty, that is all I have to say." The Court then pronounced sentence against her, after which she said, while the tears were coursing down her cheeks:

"I have only to go the bar of God; it is the only place I have to go to, to show my innocence. If it had not been for Mrs. Caruthers getting things from others than from me, and from none but me from my house, I would not have been suffering here as I am. Mr. C. wanted to take a girl up my stairs, and the trouble grew out of that. They then tried to separate me and my husband, and did all they could to do so. Mrs. Caruthers was a fine woman; she was a good woman and a dear woman; Mary Phillips was an honor to the Caruthers' family. I loved Mrs. Caruthers as I did my own life, and just for that—(here the prisoner again became overcome and wept bitterly.) I can't express my feelings. Mrs. Caruthers was too good a woman ever to go under the name of Caruthers. She was an honor to the name She was too good for him.

The prisoner uttered one or two incoherent and unmeaning expressions, and became seated. After the lapse of a few moments, the Court ordered her to be remanded, and she was conducted to her quarters in the prison, supported by the Sheriff, and attended by Jailor White and others.

RECEPTION OF THE DEATH WARRANT.

On Tuesday, the 5th day of December, the death warrant of Martha Grinder arrived, and the same morning was read to her. As the door opened loud wailings were heard within. She was approached by her council, Mr. Marshall, who endeavored to calm her. She sat on the side of the bed clinging to his hand, and after a period of violent weeping, became calm, when the warrant was read to her. As the spectators were leaving the room she swooned, and fell back upon the bed. Better for her had she never gained her consciousness.

SINCE THEN.

Since the reception of her death warrant, she had suffered intensely. Sometimes she would appear remarkably cheerful for one under her circumstances, and again would be very much depressed. On the day of the execution of Marschall and Frecke, her agony of mind was terrible. She anticipated her own doom. She has spent most of the time in religious devotion, and has apparently been preparing herself for the final act. During the investigation of the examining Board of Physicians she was perfectly calm and self-possessed although she afterwards admitted that she knew their motive in visiting her. Her last interview with her husband was very affecting. Raising her streaming eyes upward, she appealed to Heaven to attest her innocence, and said "George, you know that I am innocent, and whatever the world may think of me, you will always cherish my memory; won't you, husband?" She has persistently clung to the assertion of her innocence until yesterday wohn it was rumored that she had confessed, or was confessing to Rev. Mr. Holmes, her spiritual adviser.

HOW SHE PASSED THURSDAY NIGHT.

The doomed woman spent the night u pto the hour of three o'clock in the morning with her spiritual adviser, Dr. Holmes, assisted by Rev. Sinsabaugh. The time was spent in singing, prayer and religious converse, and when the reverend gentlemen left her, she expressed herself fully prepared to meet the fate which awaited her. At about eleven o'clock last night a lunch was sent in her cell, of which Mrs. Grinder partook freely. When her spiritual advisers left (at three A. M.) she retired to her couch and slept soundly until seven o'clock this morning, when she again met her guests of the night previous.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT TO-DAY.

On being awakened this morning, at seven, Mrs. Grinder quickly dressed herself, and after partaking of a hearty breakfast, was soon in cheerful conversation with her spiritual advisers. In order to test her physical strength to undergo the terrible ordeal before her, Dr. A. G. McCandless, who was present, took her by the arm and walked with her from cell to cell. Her step was firm, and she assured the Doctor that she would ascend the scaffold in an undaunted manner. During the morning she was very cheerful, and conversed freely with those around her. She appeared particularly anxious about her appearance on the scaffold, and at an early hour in the morning, even while in converse with the ministers of the Gospel, was having her hair oiled and plaited, and seemed more anxious about her personal appearance than the dread event so soon to take place.

A SONG OF PRAISE.

At eleven o'clock this morning the solemn stillness of the prison was broken by the sound of vocal music proceeding from her cell, in which the voice of the condemned woman was distinctly heard. Up to this hour, no one but those in charge of her spiritual welfare had been admitted to the cell.

RUMORS OF A CONFESSION.

We have just learned that during the night Dr. Holmes sent to the Warden for pen, ink and paper, and it is rumored that Mrs. Grinder has made a confession or statement, which will be read on the scaffold, or handed to the reporters for publication.

SHE IS DRESSED FOR THE EXECUTION.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the spiritual advisers of Mrs. Grinder took their leave, and her female attendants proceeded to robe her for the dread ordeal through which she was about to pass. She bade them an affectionate adieu, bidding them not to fail being with her in the trying hour of her execution.

PARTING INTERVIEW WITH HER COUNSEL.

A few moments before she was conducted from her cell to the scaffold, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., her counsel, visited her. She was sitting on her couch and was being pinioned, yet seemed as calm as though being arrayed for a bridal ceremony. "Oh, Mr. Marshall," she exclaimed, "I am a great, great sinner, but Christ is a great, great Saviour! I would rather have died a different death, but it is all right." She then bade him an affectionate farewell.

SHE SENDS FOR A CUP OF TEA.

Shortly before the time fixed for her execution, Mrs. Grinder sent to Mrs. White, wife of the Warden, for a cup of tea, which she drank with evident satisfaction, at the same time expressing her deepest acknowledgments for the uniform kindness she had received at the hands of this lady, and all others who had in any way had charge of her temporal wants during her confinement.

The Execution.

At one o'clock Sheriff Stewart and Deputy Sheriff Cluley ascended to her cell, and found her engaged in prayer with Rev. Holmes and Sinsabaugh. After the conclusion of the devotional exercises, the Sheriff entered her cell, and informed her that her time had come. She expressed herself prepared, and stood up in order that she might have her arms pinioned. The Sheriff then left the cell, followed by Mrs. Grinder, supported by her spiritual adviser, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Sinsabaugh. She came down the stairs with a firm step and with a smiling countenance, and looked like anything but a woman about to be hanged. She was dressed in a brown merino dress, low slippers, white stockings, a white crape collar around her neck, her hands bare and her hair very neatly dressed. As she came in sight of the instrument of death, her eyes took it in with a rapid glance, and immediately cast them down again. She ascended the steps, took a seat in the chair, and for a few moments was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Holmes. She then shook hands with him, and turning to Mr. Marshall, shook him by the hand, thanking him for his efforts in her behalf. Then turning to the Sheriff she, by a nod of the head expressed herself ready, her feet were bound, and she was assisted to her feet. During the entire time the inevitable smile never left her countenance except when the rope was drawn about her neck An expression of deadly fear then took the place of the smile for a moment, but it soon returned, and when the cap was drawn, her eyes were closed, and she was engaged in silent prayer, her lips moving, but no sound audible. The drop fell at just four minutes past one, and she was struggling at the end of the rope. As she fell, she threw her hands up and seized her cap, but directly they became cramped and fell from her face, one falling alongside of her, and with the other she seized the edge of the trap, which she held for upwards of a minute. Her hand then relaxed its hold although her struggles continued, and it was evident that she was dying from strangulation. Before the drop fell, Dr. Holmes held her by the hand until he saw the Sheriff was about to spring the drop. When he let go, she raised both hands in the attitude of prayer, and Martha Grinder the murderess was launched into eternity. Her body hung the time required by law, when it was taken down, placed in a coffin, and handed over to Mr. Devore for interment. After the execution, Dr. Holmes handed us the following confession.

MRS. GRINDER'S CONFESSION.

PITTSBURGH, January 18th, 1866.

(COPY.)

In view of my departure, in a few hours from earth, I want to say that I acknowledge my guilt, in the case of Mrs. Caruthers, and also the case of Miss Buchanan. But I am innocent of all the other charges made against me in the papers, for poisoning people. But, bad as I have been, I feel that God, for Christ's sake has forgiven me, and through His mercy I hope to find an entrance into heaven. I die without any hard feelings to any one forgiving all, as I hope to be forgiven.

Mr. Stewart has been very kind to me; doing all in his power to make me comfortable, and I pray that he may be assisted in his duty and rewarded for his kindness.

Mr. White has also been very kind, and has treated me with respect always. May God be good to him!

If I had been faithful to my church duties it would have been different with me now; but I am thankful that God is so good as to return to me now that I do try to come back to him.

her
MARTHA ✕ GRINDER.
mark

Witnesses—C. A. HOLMES,
H. SINSABAUGH.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

In eleven minutes after the drop fell, her pulse ceased to beat, and life was extinct. The body was suffered to remain some fifteen minutes longer, when Sheriff Stewart detailed four men to remove it and place it in the coffin. The body was then raised up, and the rope taken from about the neck, which exhibited considerable discoloration on one side, but otherwise there were no marks visible.

THE COFFIN.

The body was then placed in the coffin—a plain but neat receptacle, lined with white, and ornamented with bright screw nails, set in diamond-shaped plates. After the body was placed in the coffin the white cap was removed, and the features of the deceased exposed to view. There was the same placid appearance of countenance and a pleasant smile playing about her lips. The lid of the coffin was then put on, and the form of Mrs Grinder was hidden from mortal view.

DELEGATION PRESENT FROM NEW CASTLE.

Among those present at the execution were Messrs. Robert M. Allen, Jacob Lower, James Rook, Alex. Richardson and James Phillips, father of Mrs. Caruthers, the woman for whose death by poison Mrs. Grinder suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

PERSONS PRESENT.

In addition to those entrusted with the execution—Sheriff Stewart, Deputy Sheriff Cluley, Warden White and her spiritual advisers—we notice Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Thos. M. Marshall, W. C. Moreland, Rev. Moore, Col. Sam. Young, of the Clarin *Banner*, J. J. Seibeneck, Alderman Butler, Mat. Gallagher, Chief of the Cleveland Police, Alderman Strain, and some eighty others.

EASTERN PRESS REPRESENTED.

Mr. James K. Booth, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and J. C. Fitzpatrick of the New York *Herald* were present at the execution, and will doubtless send full reports to the papers which they respectively represent.

Manchester Council.

Council met Thursday evening, Jan. 18th, 1866.

Members present—Messrs. Harper, Kirk, Means, Motheral, Patterson and Burgess Samuel McCune.

Minutes of special meeting of January 16th were read and approved.

Went into election of officers and the following was the result:

Clerk of Council—John C. Harper.
Regulator—Wm. McHenry.
Borough Treasurer—Thos. B. Updike.
Borough Solicitor—A. Nelson.
Borough Printing—Pittsburgh *Gazette*.
Borough Constable }
Street Commissioner } Isaac Stewart.
Tax Collector }
Salt Inspector—Joseph Allen.
Wharf Master—R. M. Park.
Janitor—Mrs. Matilda Horner.
Board Measurer—R. M. Park, Wm. Trimble.

Mr. Burgess announced the following committees.

Finance—Alex. Patterson, W. H. Phelps, G. W. Motheral.
Ordnance—Thos. Harper, W. H. Phelps, Alex. Patterson.
Streets—W. N. Kirk, G. W. Motheral, Allen Means.
Claims—G. W. Motheral, W. H. Phelps, Thos. Harper.
Wharf—Allen Means, G. W. Motheral, W. N. Kirk.
Railroads—W. N. Kirk, Allen Patterson, Thos. Harper.

Burgess appointed Kirk and Harper a committee in charge of Mrs. Grainger, injured on Chartier street.

First Tuesday of each and every month was appointed for regular meetings.

Adjourned.

Current Literature.—Messrs John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street, have just received their supply of the literary weeklies, for the week, viz: The Round Table; The Notion; The Boston True Flag; The New York Weekly Magazine; The New York Clipper; The World; The Tribune; The Waverly Magazine; and the Chimney Corner.

Also, Beadle's Monthly for February; Arthur's Home Magazine, for February; and also, Merryman's Monthly for February.

Acknowledgment.—We tender our thanks to the Council of the borough of Manchester, for having elected the GAZETTE, as their official paper, of both cities and all surrounding boroughs. This fact affords most gratifying testimony of the public appreciation of the character and principles of the paper.

Illustrated Weeklies.—Messrs. John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, have full supplies os Harper's Illustrated Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, National Political Gazette, New York Weekly, Scotch American Journal, Every Saturday, Literary Album. Also, New York Weekly Herald and Weekly Times.

The Inevitable "Deal."—"Freddy Deihl, was locked up last night in the Allegheny tombs decidedly very drunk. In consequence of the execution to-day he was discharged. Freddy is a very valuable hand at the drove yards but will get drunk. Another common cause was disposed of.

Harpers Monthly.—Harpers Monthly Magazine, for February, has been placed upon our table by John W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post Office. All the latest publications are to be found on his counter.

Harper's Magazine.—This excellent and ever welcome monthly for February is just out. It is profusely illustrated. For sale by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall 5th St.

The Monthlies.—Harper's Magazine, Beadle's, and other monthlies for February are on hand, at Gildenfeny's, No. 45 Fifth street.

The Case of Mrs. Grinder—She is Furnished with Poison, but Declines to Take it—Bold Attempts to Induce Her to Commit Suicide.

The public expectation has been singularly disappointed in regard to the manner in which Mrs. Grinder would meet death, it being the almost universal belief that she would be unable to walk or even stand on the day of her execution, and would have to be carried to the scaffold. Another impression generally prevailed that she would commit suicide by poison, or by resorting to any other means within her power to avoid the ignominous death of hanging. In this also the public have been deceived, as we have been placed in possession of facts clearly proving that she not only had the means within her power for committing suicide, but was urged and entreated to use them. To these entreaties she turned a deaf ear, and persistently refused to take her own life. The facts are substantially these:

At the October term of the Criminal Court, a woman named Mary Glenn, *alias* McIntyre, was convicted of the crime of larceny, and would have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, but becoming ill of typhoid fever, and obtaining the sympathy of Warden White and some other parties, she received a jail sentence. It being necessary to have a female attendant in Mrs. Grinder's cell, and Warden White having confidence in this woman, she was placed in the cell of the murderess. Some two or three weeks ago, the Warden discovered it that Mary McIntyre was "telegraphing" to some of the men in the lower ranges of cells (that is, letting letters or notes down to them by means of a string, and getting answers back in the same way) and fearing that there might be something serious going on, he reprimanded her severely for her conduct. The Warden had always been fearful that Mrs. Grinder would procure poison and commit suicide, and he consequently exercised the most sleepless vigilance for weeks past. Mary knew this, and was told to watch Mrs. Grinder closely. She lately began to insinuate that possibly Mrs. Grinder had poison in the cell, and said that she needed watching. On Wednesday she stated that she thought Mrs. Grinder "had something." In the evening of the same day Warden White visited her cell, and conversed with her on the subject. And here we may state, no one who visited Mrs. Grinder had as much influence over her as the Warden, and no one who had access to her was more esteemed or respected by her. He asked her whether she would do so fearful an act, when she replied that she would not—that she had no desire to poison or kill herself. The Warden informed her that his suspicions had been aroused, and talked of removing her to another cell. To this Mary McIntyre objected, and begged that they might be permitted to remain there at least during that night.

Nothing more occurred until Thursday morning, at one o'clock, when the outside watchman, Mr. A. Ferguson, heard a noise in one of the cells, and arousing the Warden, informed him that some one was sick in the female apartment. The Warden hastened at once to Mrs. Grinder's cell, and on entering found her apparently in a dying condition. He at once exclaimed (addressing Mary McIntyre) "Well, she has beaten you at last!" being fully convinced that she had poisoned herself and was dying. She lay upon her bed, pale and almost motionless, while her attendant was engaged in dashing water upon her face, endeavoring to revive her. Mary denied that she had taken any poison, and alleged that she had fainted. Dr. McCandless was at once sent for, and in twenty minutes he was in the cell. By this time Mrs. Grinder had revived, and denied having taken anything. The Warden desired her to take a drink of coffee, but she declined, as she had an aversion to coffee having once taken an emetic in it. He urged her to drink the coffee, and she stated that she would, if they would all leave the cell except the Warden. When they had all gone out she drank the coffee and vomited freely. She then told the Warden a most startling story, the substance of which is that Mary McIntyre had procured from a vagrant named Mag Clark, a quantity of morphia a few days before, and that ever since the poison was obtained, Mary had been urging her to commit suicide—telling her that she should never go out to be hanged, but ought by all means to try and "cheat the gallows." She persistently declined to take the poison, when Mary advised her to open a vein in her arm, and when she had bled nearly to death she (Mary) would give the alarm, and pretend that the act had been done unknown to her. These solicitations were so frequent and persistent that they annoyed her very much. On Thursday between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., while she (Mrs. Grinder) was sitting reading in the Bible, Mary got the poison from where she had it hid, and procuring a spoon was about to mix the fatal dose for her. The thought that she might force her to drink the drug flashed upon her mind, and she swooned; and it was in this condition that the Warden found her.

The statement was so plausible that the Warden did not doubt it for a moment, and he immediately began to search for the drug. Mrs. Grinder told him that Mag Clark brought it in and gave it to Mary, and that Mary at first sewed it in a fold of her petticoat, but fearing that the Warden might search her and find it on her, she hid it about the wall. A number of pictorial papers had been stuck up against the wall, and under one of these the poison was found, consisting of about three grains of morphia, wrapped in paper. Mag Clark had been in jail on a charge of vagrancy, and had been permitted to attend on Mrs. Grinder at times. When her term expired she went out, but after obtaining the poison she went before a magistrate and got a commitment on her own confession. When she came to the jail the Warden was engaged with the Board, or she would not have been let in without being searched, as Mrs. White, the Warden's wife, suspected that she might carry in poison. It was afterwards proposed to search her, but as she had already been in some time, they concluded not to let her have any access to Mrs. Grinder's cell. When questioned about the poison, Mag said it came out of the dispensary in the jail, but Dr. McCandless was present to give the lie to this assertion. The Warden subsequently learned, through a companion of Mag, that the poison had been purchased at a drug store. When given to Mary McIntyre, it was wrapped in a note, addressed to Mrs. Grinder, in which the writer stated that she wished to save her from hanging, and this was all she could do for her. The note was signed "A Friend."

After the above discovery, Mrs. Grinder was stripped of every article of clothing, by order of the Warden, and placed in another cell, where she remained until taken out for execution. The attempts to induce her to take poison were most diabolical, and it is suspected that some parties yet behind the scenes were instrumental in placing the poison in her possession. We are not advised as to whether any prosecution will be instituted against the two parties known to be implicated.

We may state that this was not the first attempt made to induce Mrs. Grinder to commit suicide—poison having been conveyed to her on another occasion. We are not, however, in possession of the facts, and will refrain from saying anything further on the subject at present.

Warden White deserves great credit for the vigilance which he exercised over the condemned criminals. He did all that man could do in order that the law might take its course, and now that the criminals are executed he can take that repose which for weeks past his responsibilities have prevented him from enjoying. Under the present system of management, it is simply impossible to prevent prisoners from obtaining poison, so long as they have parties outside who are determined that they shall have it. All that he can do is to exercise constant precaution and watchfulness, and this he has done to the best of his ability. He has proved himself trustworthy in every respect, and fully competent for the discharge of his duties, which are much more onerous than most people imagine.

Personal Mention.

We deem the occasion a fitting one to return our thanks to Sheriff Stewart, Deputy Cluley, Warden White and Mr. Smith, for the many acts of courtesy tendered us yesterday. That their duties were of a painful nature no one will doubt, but each and all of them deserve especial mention for the firm, courteous and dignified manner with which they acquitted themselves. Sheriff Stewart, we feel assured, had the matter been left to him, all the greenbacks that could have been piled in his office, would not have tempted him to put the fatal rope around Mrs. Grinder's neck. But having been elected to the office of Sheriff, he deemed it his imperative duty to perform all acts made obligatory upon him by the laws of the commonwealth; and in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon him during the past ten days, Sheriff Stewart has merited the respect and good wishes of all. May he never have the same ordeal to pass through again during his term of office, nor those who may fulfil the duties of Sheriff after him.

City Mortality.

Dr. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health makes the following report of the deaths occurring in this city for the week ending January 13th, 1866:

Males	15	Females	3	Total......18
White	18	Colored	0	

The following were the diseases: Old age, 1; congestion of brain, 1; hemorrhage, varicose ulcer, 1; typhoid fever, 2; consumption, 2; hanged by the neck till dead, 2; typhoid fever, 1; diptheria, 1; burn, 1; convulsions, 1; consumptiop, 1; dysentery, 1; effects of drinking lye, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; congestion of lungs, 1.

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	3	From 30 to 40	5
From 2 to 5	2	" 40 to 50	1
" 5 to 10	3	" 50 to 60	1
" 15 to 20	1	" 90 to 100	1
" 20 to 30	1		

VINEGAR.

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Corner Sheffield and Beaver Sts.,

West Manchester, Pa.

ja13:1w:me

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JOHN M. CORNWELL,
No. 78 St. Clair Street.

de12:wxtf

FAMILY LARD—Just received a supply of choice Leaf Lard, put up expressly for family use in kegs of 40 pounds, and pails of 20 pounds each, for sale at the lowest cash prices at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW, ja13 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1866. }

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 1881's	103 60	—
U. S. 5-20's	102 50	—
U. S. 7-30's	98 75	99 00
U. S. 10-40's	92 00	—
U. S. Certificates	97 75	—
Gold	137 00	—
Allegheny County Fives	72 50	—
Connellsville Sixes	80 75	—
Lawrence County Sixes	50 00	60 00
Monongahela Insurance	—	42 00
Cash Insurance	—	54 50
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10 00	—
Connellsville R. R. Stock	10 00	—
Connellsville R. R. non-interest	9 50	—
Citizens National Bank	83 00	—
Exchange National Bank	84 50	—
M. & M. National Bank	57 00	—
Peoples National Bank	105 00	—
Bank of Pittsburgh	58 00	—
Fourth National Bank	—	114 00
Third National Bank	124 00	—
Columbia Oil	24 00	25 00
Monongahela Navigation	—	50 00
U. S. Telegraph Co.	—	75 00
Cooper Fire Arms Co.	—	25 00
Gold in New York at 11 a. m. 138¼.		

There is no material change to note in gold, as it still ranges between 139 and 140, though it is thought that it will go still lower. Government bonds are in continued good demand, especially Seven Thirties, and while there is no decided change in the rates, the tendency, for the present at least, is upward.

In our local stocks there is but comparatively little doing. Bank shares are in request, and holders experience no difficulty in realizing extreme rates. Insurance and Railway Stocks continue dull and neglected, and the same remarks will apply to oils. There is still some inquiry for Columbia, and we have sales reported to-day at 25@25¼. The directors of this company have resolved to declare dividends quarterly hereafter instead of monthly as has been the case heretofore. This is an excellent move, as it will enable the company to take advantage of the oil market. It is reports that the new well belonging to the Dalzell Co., has increased to 120 bbls per day.

—Drexel & Co.'s semi-monthly circular says of Mr. Morrill's funding bill:

"It being now certain that Mr. McCulloch will be granted the necessary authority for funding the floating debt, and the passage of the bill at present before Congress being considered probable, the market is preparing for the stringency in money and the fall in prices, which are expected to accompany his action. Stocks and gold have suffered a heavy decline, and though both have rallied somewhat from the lowest points to which they were forced, the former are weak at present quotations, and appearances indicate another fall—no disposition for a rise is manifested and the market presents the unusual appearance of easy money and declining prices. This will probably continue till definite action is taken by Congress, and may precede a more rapid and serious decline in values of all kinds; but the market appears to be effected more by fear than by reasonable precaution. The character of the sweeping bill introduced by Mr. Morrill, excites more anxiety than the circumstances seem to warrant, and if it apparently confers on the Secretary extraordinary powers a review of the situation will convince any one that in reality the bona-fide business interests of the country have little to fear from such measures as he may at present be able to adopt. Any movement towards contraction must be viewed with satisfaction by the country at large, and must for a long time, be so gradual that the influences can be injurious only, or principally, to speculators. The passage of the bill in its present form is somewhat doubtful, and although no lack of confidence in the Secretary is felt or expressed, it is believed that no action will be sanctioned which will hazard any extensive financial revulston."

—We take the following in reference to Mr. Morrill's finance bill from the New York *Herald*, of Thursday:

"The radical bears are somewhat discomfited by the opposition which is being developed to Mr. Morrill's new finance bill, the passage of which they discounted as far as possible last week. Their secret belief is that even if Congress passed it in its original form the Secretary of the Treasury would be unable to avail himself of its authority to any material extent consistently with the interests of the country, but they openly say he would negotiate foreign loans to an immense amount, withdraw the currency from circulation and resume specie payments, bankrupting the financial and mercantile community of course in the ordeal, but exerting a salutary effect upon the country. The absurdity of this is apparent enough, but that grave apprehensions have been aroused by some of the provisions of the bill is certain. Its most objectionable feature is that creating a distinctly foreign stock, the interest of which is to be paid in the coin of the country where it happens to be held. Thus the Treasury Department would require to have agencies in England, France, Germany, and possibly the kingdom of Siam and the empire of Japan, to disburse this interest. At the same time, too, the foreign market which is now open to our bonds would be shut off by this competition for foreign favor, and possibly a return of the old bonds induced. This last is the chief danger attending our debt, being largely held abroad; for it may at some time happen that we shall be drained of our gold to pay for these bonds, and it is a settled fact that the more our public debt is held at home, and consequently the less it is held abroad, the safer and the better it is. We observe that the question of the constitutionality of the Government dealing in foreign exchange has been raised among members of Congress, and it is clear that there is nothing in the constitution authorizing such a procedure, and practically it would be productive of far more evil than it could possibly be of good, besides placing us in a dependent attitude towards countries whose hostility towards the United States was but ill-concealed during the whole course of the rebellion. A foreign loan is, however, on purely financial grounds, to be condemned, and Mr. McCulloch will probably recognize this view of the case,

—The New York *Tribune* says:

"It is generally assumed in Wall st. that the foreign clause will be struck out of Mr. McCulloch's loan bill, and that no inducements will be given to European capital in the way of convenient receipt of interest. If the bill is passed allowing the issue of 40-year six per cent gold bearing bonds, there will be no lack of European or domestic buyers in large amounts. The country still needs a security suitable for permanent investments, for, strange as it may seem, out of $2,800,000 of Federal debt, and the entire list of Railway mortgages, there is nothing in which to employ trust funds, except for very short periods. An absolute 40 year bond at 6 per cent is an obligation into which the Secretary of the Treasury can readily fund all the currency debt outstanding, and all the gold-bearing bonds falling due prior to 1881, and the sooner he sets about it the better."

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 17th inst gives some valuable information as to the number of hogs packed at interior points, and estimates of the total packing of the season, made up from reports of correspondents at the different places, from January 6th to 16th. Some places have not yet reported. The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

	To date.	Estimate for Season.	To'l last Season.
Iowa, 7 towns	9,000	26,900	64,765
Illinois, 21 towns	30,600	81,300	165,555
Ohio, 18 towns	25,653	36,538	59,710
Indiana, 22 towns	52,508	62,188	93,380
Missouri, (St Louis and Louisiana)	83,900	111,300	190,004
Totals	201,661	318,226	570,506

Now, by adding the probable packing at Louisville, this city and Chicago to the above estimate for this season, and the total packing at the places given last season, there will be furnished a pretty accurate basis upon which to make an estimate of the final result.

		Total packed, 1864-5.
Estimate packing at the places given above, this season	318,226	574,596
Louisville	100,000	92,409
Cincinnati	375,000	350,000
Chicago	350,000	750,147
	1,143,226	1,767,662
		1,143,226
Deficit this year		624,436

This is equal to over 35 per cent. There is nothing to lead us to suppose that there will be any increase or decrease at the places yet to hear from, to essentially change this ratio, and if this will not vary, then the whole number packed will hardly exceed 1,500,000 hogs. There will be an increase in their weight, however, equal to twenty per cent, we think, which would make the crop equal to about 1,800,000 hogs. The final result may reduce the deficiency from this estimate, but it seems to us now pretty clearly that the crop in pounds will not exceed two million hogs of the same average of that of 1864-5.

We would again repeat what we did last October, that pork is not a luxury that will be consumed without regard to price, and that no matter how scarce it may be, the individual who speculates in it, at rates above a consuming point, may find too late that he paid to dear for his whistle.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, January 19th, 1866.

Railway speculations opened heavily this morning. Upon board there was more pressure to sell, and the weakest stocks were Erie, Pittsburgh and Rock Island. On the stock exchange, the market was more steady and rather better in some respects, with demand for stocks generally. The stock market of the second regular board, with the exception of Pittsburgh, was steady—Pittsburgh fell from 82⅛, on the street, to 81⅞ at the sessions, and afterwards sold up to 82½. Dealings in this stock to-day, have very large and formed the great feature of the market. The board at the last session, was engaged in private business, and did not open its doors until after hours for closing business. Money continues very easy, at five to six per cent. Government stocks were dull and heavy, on gold bonds, but steady on $20 notes, with a fair demand. Coal and Miscellaneous stocks quiet and firm. Gold closed at four thirty P. M., at 138¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1866. }

The general markets continue quiet and dull, and the demand for the leading commodities being restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade we have but few round lot operations to report.

GRAIN—Prime Red Wheat is still quoted at $1,95@2—sale of 1 car New Michigan White at $1,95. Corn is selling in small lots from store at 70@72; sale of 1 car Shelled at 68. Oats coming pretty freely, but there is no change as yet in prices; sale of 700 bushels from store at 48; also, small sales at 50. No movement in Rye or Barley.

FLOUR—Is quiet and nominally unchanged. Small sales from store at $8¼@8½ for Spring, and $10¼@10½ for Winter Wheat brands. Buckwheat is dull and lower, sales having been made to-day at $4½ per cwt. Rye Flour is very dull but nominally unchanged—an occasional small sale from store at $6¼@6½ per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged—small sales at 15½ for Shoulders; 19 for clear Sides, and 25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered lard is quoted at 19; and country at 17@18. Dressed Hogs selling at 10½@11½, for fair to good averages.

SEEDS—Sale of 160 bush Cloverseed, from first hands, at $6,90; and 20 do do at $7. Flax Seed is selling on arrival at $2,70@2,75. No demand whatever for Timothy Seed.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady but unchanged; regular sales from store at $3¼@3½ per bbl, according to quality.

APPLES—May be quoted firm at $7 to $8 per bbls for prime to choice, in sound condition.

BUTTER—Continues very dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and good to prime Roll may be fairly quoted at 28 to 30, although we have small sales reported at 33@35 cts.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged—30c.

CHEESE—Is selling at 21 for Hamburg; and 22 for Goshen.

MILL FEED—Sale of 1 car prime White Middlings at $1,55 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Very dull but nominally unchanged—$13@15 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is quoted firm with a fair demand at $2 for No. 1 and $1,70@1,75 for No. 2.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged—sales from scales at $15 to $18 per ton.

HOMINY—Is quoted at 4¼@4½.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1866. }

There was some inquiry for both Crude and Refined to-day, for present as well as future delivery, but buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views and feelings, and, consequently, we have no operations of any importance to record. For Crude, we are cognizant of 20½ having been offered for one thousand barrels and refused, while at the same time, light gravities are offered at 20, without finding buyers. Quotations may be fairly given at 20 @21, bbls returned, and 25@26, bbls included; sale of 100 bbls at 21; and 170 bbls (35 gravity) at 23, bbls returned. Bonded oil is in demand both for present and future delivery, but there is a difference of from 5 to 8 cents per gallon between buyers and sellers, and as a matter of course, transactions are out of the question. We are in hopes, however, that buyers will be enabled to advance their figures somewhat within a few days, though it must be confessed that the indications at present are not very encouraging. Free Oil is dull and entirely nominal, and the same remarks will apply to Naptha and Residuum.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull, at $6,75@8,00 for Spring Extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat moderately active and 1c lower, at $1,23@1,23½ for No. 1, and 86½c for No. 2. Corn steady, at 43c for No. 1, and 33@33½c for rejected. Oats quiet and easier at 24½@24¾c for No. 1, and 22c for No. 2. Rye neglected Barley more active, at 40c for No. 2, and 30@75c for sample lots.

WHISKY—Nominal, at $2,17@2,18.

PROVISIONS—Weaker: Mess Pork declined 50c; sales of 1,450 bbls at $26,50@27,50. Bulk Meats in fair demand, at 1c for rough Sides, and 11@11½c for Shoulders from Live, and 10½c packed from Dressed Hogs. Sweet Pickled Hams nominal, at 16@16½c. English Meats quiet; sales of 200 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland. Lard quiet and easier; sales of 500 tierces at 17@17¼c for Steam, and 17½c for Kettle.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and ¼@⅜c lower, at $10,75@11,25, closing weak at $10,75; receipts, 3,633; shipped, 1,843.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 8,657; shipped none; market declined 12½c; sales at $9,30@10,00.

BEEF CATTLE—Moderately active, at $3,50@7,75.

Money matters unchanged. Exchange at par for buying, and 1-10th premium, selling. Gold 138¼@1,38½.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1866.

The Petroleum Stock market to-day was quite active and a large business was transacted. High priced shares were generally strong, and many stocks selling below five dollars were better. There was an increased demand on Mining Stocks, and there was a sharp rise on some good shares. Sales of Petroleum Stocks were made at the following rates: Bennehoff Run, 20,10; Rynd Farm, 80; Empire City, 45; First National, 4,65; Germania, 23; Ham McClintock, 5,50. Northern Light, 595. Oil Creek, 1,65, Palmer, 4,80; Pithole Creek, 11,80; Clintock, 1,75; Brooklyn, 35; Adamantine 80; Commonwealth, 30; Heydrick, 45; Buchanan Farm, 76; Bradley, 48; Shade River, 3,00; United States, 21,00; Breevort, 7,15.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 19, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Dull, unsettled and lower; Mess Pork generally held at $28,50@28,75; sales not well known; New city brands, $27,75@28,00 and $28,50. Clear Sides, 19½c. Sugar-cured Hams' 24c, all packed. Bulk Meats dull and lower; sales of Shoulders at 12½c; Sides, 14½c; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Green Meats; weather too hot for transactions, with nominal prices; Shoulders, 7½c; Sides, 12½c; Hams, 16c.

HOGS—Flat, no sales and nominal prices, at $9@9,25 gross, $11@11,50 net for Live, and $10,75 @11,00 for Dressed; receipts, 4,200; in pens, 1,290.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1866.

The Petroleum market still contines exceeding dull and heavy, at 33½@34c for Crude, and 53@56c for Refined in Bond. No sales have transpired.

[Petroleum was quoted in London on the 4th at 3s 11d.—ED. GAZETTE.]

MARKETS BY TELEGRA PH

New York Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—COTTON—Quiet and prices generally without decided change, at 51@52c for Middling.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, and 10c lower, and only in moderate demand, at $7,80@7,95 for Extra; $8,40@8,65 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $8,75@10,25 for Trade Brands, the market closing heavy.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; State and Western $2,27@2,28.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and Common grades nominally lower. No. 1 Milwaukie $1,75. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 82@84c for unsound; 85@88½c for sound Mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats heavy and lower at 38@44c for unsound Western; 56@57½c for sound Western.

WOOL—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull, at 33½@34c for Crude 55@56c for Refined in bond.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active. Molasses firm; New Orleans 98c@1,25; Porto Rico 65@80c. Sugar more active; Cuba Muscovado 12@14.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $28,87½@28,50 for New Mess, closing at $26,25 for cash; $22,50@23,00 for Prime, and $23,50 for Prime Mess; also 5,450 barrels New Mess for January, February and March, sellers' option, at $28,87½@30,50. Beef Market quiet, at $16,00@20,00, for New Plain Mess, and $21,00@24,00 for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams firm; Western 40@41c. Cut Meats quiet, at 11@13c for Shoulders, and 15½@17½ for Hams. Bacon quiet, at 14½c for Cumberland cut, and 15c for bellies. Dressed Hogs quiet and heavy, at 12¼@12½c for Western, closing at 12½@12¾@13½c for City. Lard lower, at 15¼@18c. Also 1,250 bbls for February and March, sellers' option, at 18@18½c.

BUTTER—Quiet, at 20@33c for Ohio, and 25@38c for State.

CHEESE—Lower, at 11½@12½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Petroleum is in better demand; Crude 33@34c; Refined in bond 52½@53; free 70@76.

Flour dull; Superfine $7,25@6,65; Extras $8@9.

Wheat dull, with a declining tendency: Red $2.15@2.25; and White $2.40@2.70.

Corn firm; Yellow 77@78c.

Whisky, $2.26½@2.27.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania 5's, 86; Morris Canal 78; Reading Railroad 50⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 54; American Gold 138½; Sight Exchange on New York at par.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Money easy at 5 per cent. Sterling dull an heavy at 108¾@108⅞. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 138⅝, declining to 137¾, closing at 138. Government Stocks dull and rather easier. Stocks stronger; U. S. 6's, '65, 101¾; U. S. 5's, 74 Coupons, 95½; U. S. 6's, One Year Certificates, new issue, 98¾; Treasury Notes, 7-30's, 1st series, 90; New York Central, 93⅝; Erie, 90⅞; Hudson, 103¾; Reading, 101¾; Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Southern, 70⅞; Pittsburgh, 81¾; North Western, 31½; do, preferred, 57; Rock Island, 102¼.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet.

Grain—Wheat firm, with an advancing tendency; white, $2,85@2,90. Corn firm; sales at 92c for white, with light supply; yellow, active; sales at 80c. Oats dull.

Provisions firm. Lard Oil at 19c for western. Sugar dull.

Whisky firm and excited, at $2,30@2,31 for western.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Fa'ls, 16; Franklin, 37; Hancock, 13; Isle Royal, 14; Minn, 17; Quincy, 55; Bay State, 9; Waverly, 4.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river is at a stand, with five and a half feet water in the channel. Steamboatmen are confidant that there will be a rise to-day. The weather is remarkable for January. It is very warm, and the cloudy condition of the heavens would in any other climate indicate rain. The ice has entirely disappeared from the landing, and it is now in a good condition to receive freight. Business at the landing was pretty lively, and a good deal of freight was offering.

Teams were still crossing on the ice yesterday at Oil City, and the ice in the Allegheny at this point remained intact, though very weak.

The America, Capt. Golding, leaves this day for Nashville without fail. She would have left last night, but her freight was not all sent down in time owing to the icy condition of the landing.

Armenia, Capt. McCallum, will leave this day for St. Louis without fail. The same reason as that which prevented the America from going also prevented her.

The new Parkersburg line consisting of the Bayard, Capt. Moore, Winchester, Capt. Shepherd, and Forest City, Capt. Gordon, are now ready to go into operation, and will leave regularly, making tri-weekly trips between here and Parkersburg. The Winchester is a very handsome new side wheel steamer, and will form a great addition to the old line.

The Nevada, Capt. Evans, is the next in turn for St. Louis after the America leaves. She is partly loaded now.

The Columbia, Capt. Porter, will leave next in turn for St. Louis after the Nevada.

The Leni Leoti, Capt. Campbell, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville as soon as she is loaded which will probably be to-day.

The Bayard, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, will leave on Monday for Parkersburg, taking the lead of the new line in the trade.

The ice last evening was getting pretty well cleared out, but during the day it was pretty heavy. No arrivals from below the Arsenal. A number of boats are on the way up—boats from Memphis, from Nashville, from New Orleans, and from Ohio. [illegible] one side to let the ice pass, but we presume they will be dropping in to-day. The river was rising all day, the upper rivers being without exception on the swell. We learn that the Illinois has been steadily on the rise for several days. At Naples on Monday, the swell amounted to six feet, and it was still rising. The Schuyler and Lacon were all right. People still crossing on the ice at Griggsville. The ice was carried away between Naples and Griggsville. McKee's Creek had been on the rampage.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Jan. 19—1 hhd glass, Bakewell & co; 21 bgs cloverseed, J P Graff; 100 bgs rye, Kerr & Emery; 1 car staves, J [illegible]; 18 bbls flour, J H Voigt, 2 dressed hogs, 15 bgs cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 8 cars pig metal, Nimick & co; 1 do do, Wood, Sons & co; 159 hams, F Sellers; 1609 shoulders, J Lippincott; 150 bgs wheat, J S Liggett; 100 bbls flour, [illegible]; 38 bbls lard F Sellers; 100 bbls flour, Lewis & McClelland.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Jan. 19—100 bbls glass, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 1 bx butter, J Herbert; 15 rolls leather, Geo H Anderson; 2 bbls tallow, W F Beck & co; 4 dressed hogs, [illegible]; 21 pkgs lard, C Jenkins; 100 bgs barley, Spencer & McKay; 7 kgs lard, Atwell, Lee & co; 5 bbls chairs, T B Young; 54 do do, Lemon & Weiser; 15 do do, Dauler, Close & co; 14 bxs tacks, W Linhart; 3 bales wool, Stein & Bro; 26 do brooms, [illegible]; 50 bbls flour, R Robinson; 1 car metal, Nimick & co; 1 car wheat, J Wallace.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Jan. 19—49 sks rags, [illegible]; 48 kgs lard, C Jenkins; 50 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 20 bxs tools, 15 set truss hoops, J B Woodwell; 100 hides, K Schlegel; 100 do do, [illegible]; 1 car wheat, R Knox & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 19—2 cars lumber, C C Boyle; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 5 bbls 2 kgs butter, W B Moore; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Bro; 160 do do, A Martin; 1 car oats, J W Simpson; 125 bbls flour, 9 cars oats, R Knox & Son; 14 dressed hogs, Emerick & co; 34 bales wool, Childs & Semple; 150 pkgs chairs, [illegible] & co; 25½ doz brooms, [illegible]; 6 bales twine, H Gerwig; 10 doz brooms, J A Scott; 32 sks rags Godfrey & Clark; 6 hides, 1 bbl tallow, F Ague.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Experienced Canvassers wanted in the Western part of this State, [illegible] CHROMATIC PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—just issued, [illegible] Apply to or address AMOS WYNKOOP & CO., Box 175, Philadelphia, Pa. ja20:lw

WANTED—WAGONER—A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street. jy29:tf

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG

PACKET LINE.

Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers:

Steamer BAYARD, Geo. D. Moore, Master.
Steamer WINCHESTER, A. O. Shepherd, Master.
Steamer FOREST CITY, John Gordon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

☞Connections are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh trains at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River, and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line of Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞On up trips, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:30 a. m. train, by which passengers will arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 p. m., and at Chicago at 7 p. m. same day.

JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.
At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St., PITTSBURGH.

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 p. m. ja20

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

FOR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel steamer BURICON..........Capt. HASLETT, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA..........Capt. A. C. McCALLUM, Will leave as above THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to ja19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer LENI LEOTI..........Capt. JAMES CAMPBELL, Leaves on SATURDAY, 20th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to ja19 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer AMERICA..........Capt. GOLDING, Leaves as above THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to ja19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—AFTER THE ARMENIA.—The splendid passenger steamer NEVADA..........Capt. W. S. EVANS, Will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to ja19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer CITIZEN..........Capt. JOHN H. HARE, Leaves for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 20th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to ja19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly adapted to nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Agents. oc13:lyd

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

CURE FOR PILES.

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MEDICAL.

DR. KEYSER'S

Pectoral Syrup

CURES CONSUMPTION.

Cures Bronchitis

CURES COLDS,

Cures Asthma

CURES

All Diseases of the Lungs

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

Pectoral Syrup.

They are at home, and any one who has any doubt can inquire of the persons who have been cured by

Attend to Your Colds.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866.

DR. KEYSER—My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which, for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she has been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case I procured [illegible] your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then bought a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself for a cold and cough. The medicine cured me in about one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON, Alderman, Fifth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1865.

DR. KEYSER—Although not an advocate of Patent medicines, in general, it affords me pleasure to subscribe to commend your PECTORAL SYRUP. As a medicine it is well worthy the attention of a person who may in any manner be afflicted with coughs, colds and hoarseness of the throat, and its peculiar qualifications for removing all the disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold. I have been, more or less in my life, affected with the severest of colds and hoarseness of the throat, which would become so closed as to prevent speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely. [illegible]

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES, Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14, 1865.

I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a cough of several years standing, and can cheerfully say it is the best medicine for the same that I have ever taken.

J. W. FIFER.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay of my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. I take great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. [illegible]

E. P. PRATT, Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—I am no stranger to my fellow citizens, and all who entertain doubts can consult me personally in this regard as you think proper.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER—I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a cough without benefit, among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, and the first bottle relieved her. The second bottle cured her entirely of her cough.

JOHN DARIN, Robinson street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1865.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles township, Allegheny county. I had a cough and spitting, which commenced about the 8th of February last, and continued ever since. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough still continued until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did, and the coughing and spitting. I have been cured entirely, and I think it should be known [illegible]

JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles township.

Witness: B. M. KERR.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, April 18, 1865.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Some time ago, a neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough [illegible]

JOHN McGINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN BLAIRSVILLE.—Please send me another supply of your Cough Syrup. [illegible]

Yours, respectfully,
J. S. WATTERSON & SON.

January 20, 1866.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE.—DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I have been afflicted with a cough and cold for several weeks [illegible]

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON, No. 246 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 25th, 1866.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."—"How can I do it?" "Go to Keyser's, on Wood street, and get a bottle of his Cough Pectoral, and if that don't cure you, your case must be desperate indeed." [illegible] —*Brownsville Clipper, Dec. 14, 1865.*

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

No. 140 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Price, 25 Cents.

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